The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,696 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886.
TUESDAY.				
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—LOMBARDY	2736	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
L PEKIN	3400	600	A Symons	15th "
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. F. Riggal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	1908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "
—ASSAM	3738	540	W. A. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4041	1000	C. D. Sams	13th "
M SIAM	3091	700	H. F. Briscoe	20th "
L TASMANIA	3488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3900	700	W. Berratt	28th May.
R. G. MURRAY	3145	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2944	600	H. Weigheli	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 325, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG,

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
MANILA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,500	500	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Meras	3,500	550	16th "
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamer for BOMBAY leaves TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500 550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	1st June.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothby	6th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 25, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE.
TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of Vessels in Port are *Warned* of the *Bad Weather* which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West Monsoon, and are directed, from and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.

Special care is to be taken to keep the Hawse clear, and the Cables ready for veering. Cargo Boats should not be allowed to haul astern or alongside at night, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code (including the Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Flag Staff for communicating with the shipping, and should receive immediate attention.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th May 1885.

NOTICE,

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive tenders for the Execution of the works of the Duct from the TANSA DAM to GHAT-KOPAR near Kurla.

Printed copies of "Form of Tender," "Instructions to Tenderers," "Form of Contract," "Description," and "Specification" can be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, Municipal Buildings, on payment of Rs. 10 for each copy.

Plans can be inspected, and all information relating to the works can be obtained on application at the same office.

No tender will be accepted unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30,000 in cash or in Indian Government paper, or in Bombay Municipal Debentures, or in Bombay Port Trust Bonds.

Tenders sealed and endorsed on the cover "Tender for Tansa Duct" will be received at the office of the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the 15th July 1886.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner, for the city of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th June, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

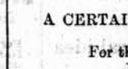
S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 31st May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the forgoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,023 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th May 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without out charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 900 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 101, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS
"THE TRAPS THAT KILL"

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
RAT TRAPS ..... each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... "	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... "	15 0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT.

As a remedy for the abve,
ROS ALPINUS
is now a "Household Word,"
Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COAL TAR SOAP.

A SUPERB antiseptic and disinfecting Toilet Soap; by its use eruptions and irritation are prevented and allayed, and a clear complexion produced. It is recommended by the Medical Faculty as a remedy for PRICKLY-HEAT and all eruptions of the skin, and as a safeguard against all infectious diseases.

Per Packet of 3 Tablets, As. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these Important Instruments, as the Monsoon is now shortly expected. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAIN.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,
And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 Do. " 5-0.	7 do. " 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern. Rs. a.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. Rs. a.
Table Forks and Spoons	Cash, per dozen	25 0	27 0
Dessert Forks and Spoons	" "	20 0	22 0
Tea Spoons	" "	11 0	11 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	" "	12 8	12 8
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	" "	12 8	12 8
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	" Each	1 2	1 4
Gravy Spoons	" "	5 8	6 4
Sugar Spoons	" "	1 4	1 4
Ice Tongs	" "	4 8	6 0
Ice Claws Scissor shaped	" "	7 0	7 8
Butter Knives	" "	2 4	2 8
Sauce Ladles	" "	2 4	2 12
Soup Ladles	" "	8 8	8 8
Sugar Shifters	" "	2 8	4 0
Fish Helpers	" Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	" "	3 0	3 0

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,
CONTAINING:

12 Table Forks	6 Egg Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	3 Butter Knives	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Table Spoons	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	1 Pickle Forks	
12 Dessert Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Sauce Ladles	
12 Tea Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	2 Soup Ladles	

FIDDLE PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

BEADED, LILY OR THREAD PATTERN.
In brass-bound chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 260.

CUTLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A." Best Quality with tang rivet. Rs. a.	"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet. Rs. a.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article. Rs. a.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz.	30 0	25 0	20 0
Dessert Knives	" "	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	" the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers (" ")	" "	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	" Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
COMPLETE SET as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	64 8	53 8

Pocket and Pen-knives, Champagne and District-knives, Gem Sporting-knives, Hunting-knives, Budding and Pruning-knives, Scissors and Razors.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals. Rs. a.	Per 4 gal. Rs. a.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		22 0	42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	25 0	48 0
COGNAC ***	do.	27 0	51 0
COGNAC **	do.	31 0	60 0
COGNAC *	do.	35 0	68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		22 0	42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.	do.	do.	4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

W. C. SMITH AND CO.,
BUILDERS, ORNAMENTAL DECORATORS AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS,
OFFICE—29, RAMPART ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

All work under the personal supervision of
W. C. SMITH, C.E., London.

Specimen of work may be seen at the Grant Road Station, Parel Station, and the Bombay Telephone Poles, &c. &c.

Further particulars on application.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs. a.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16 0
Leather Cases for the above	3 0
Tartan Velvet Aprons	45 0
Air-tight Box for the above	10 8
Mark Masters Aprons	15 0
Excellent Masters	15 0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	33 0
Leather Case for do	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.,
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, etc.,

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp ... ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1. Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...Rs. 35
No. 2. Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ... ... " 75
No. 3. Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior ... ... " 125
No. 4. The same in hunting case ... ... " 135
Gold Highest Quality ... ... Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

ANGLO—SWISS CONDENSED MILK
MILK-MAID BRAND.

The liberal resolve (see Notices) of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., brought about specially by ourselves, enables us to guarantee every tin of Milk we send out to be in perfect condition. Per tin As. 7.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES, HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 13B, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

WE IMPORT FROM FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS ONLY.

ALL our GOODS are well fashioned, excellent qualities, and being specially manufactured for Indian wear, will give satisfaction in every respect.

POLO OR FOOTBALL JERSEYS.

	Rs. a.
SUPER STOUT WORSTED, In Navy and Club Colors	6 8
CAPS TO MATCH Do. .....each.	1 8
SUPER STOUT MERINO, In Blue & White, Scarlet & White... "	10 8

BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

SUPER GAUZE MERINO, Half sleeves, Medium Weight, very generally worn .....6 for	21 0
EXTRA SUPER Do. Do. Half sleeves, very light..... "	27 0
EXTRA SUPER INDIA GAUZE Half sleeves, the genuine mixture of Merino and Silk..... "	40 0
EXTRA SUPER SUMMER MERINO, Half sleeves, heavier than any of the above..... "	30 0
SUPER SILVER GREY MERINO, Long sleeves, suitable for cold weather wear ..... "	45 0
SUPER GREY SCOTCH LAMBS-WOOL, Long sleeves for those wintering at Home ..... "	45 0

COTTON SOCKS.

SUPER BROWN COTTON, Balbriggan finish .....per doz.	10 8
SUPER BROWN COTTON, Balbriggan, with Double Heels and Feet... "	13 8
SUPER FANCY COTTON, In all the Novelties in stripes..... "	18 0
Olive, Gold, Bismarck, etc..... "	22 0
SUPER PLAIN COTTON, In Navy, Cardinal, Bismarck, Corinth, etc. ..... "	21 0
EXTRA SUPERFINE COTTON, Thread finished, Silk Mixed, in Stripes, etc. ..... "	30 0

THREAD SOCKS.

In the Novelties in stripes on Cardinal, Blue and other grounds.....per doz.	35 0

SCOTCH WOOL SOCKS.

SUPER SHETLAND LAMBSWOOL per doz.	25 0
SUPER HANDKNIT FINGERING, In a variety of Heather shades.....per pair	4 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

	Rs. a.
An excellent Garment for Wearing under Uniform, etc. when Warmth without bulk is required: strongly recommended for Camping-out life and to Passengers proceeding Home at all seasons .....each	12 8

TRUNK DRAWERS.

SUPER STOUT BROWN COTTON, Fitting close above the knee, a capital Drawer for Riding .....per pair	4 12

DRAWERS OR UNDER PANTS.

SUPER GAUZE BROWN COTTON, Double Seated, the best made ..... "	8 0
SUPERFINE GAUZE MERINO, Double Seated as above ..... "	7 8
SUPER SILVER GREY MERINO, For Cold Districts or the Homeward Bound ..... "	7 8
SUPER GREY SCOTCH LAMBS-WOOL, For the Home Winter ..... "	7 8

DRESS SOCKS.

SUPER BLACK SILK, With Black, Cardinal, Blue, etc, Clox ..... "	8 8
SUPER BLACK BALBRIGGAN, With Blue, Cardinal, Ivory, etc, Clox ..... "	3 8
SUPER BLACK BALBRIGGAN, Plain ..... "	3 0

MERINO SOCKS.

SUPER PLAIN MERINO, In Drab, Fawn, etc ..... per doz.	21 0
EXTRA SUPERFINE MERINO, In Drab and Fawn, Silk Clox..... "	30 0
DITTO DITTO In self Colors, Gendarme Claret, Brown, Pink and Olive ..... "	30 0
EXTRA SUPERFINE FANCY, Do. In the Novelties in Peacock, Grey, Gold and Sky Grounds ..... "	35 0
SUPER FANCY STRIPED MERINO ..... " 24 to 27	0

KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS.

SUPER HANDKNIT FINGERING, In the new Heather Shades.....per pair	8
SUPER RIBBED MERINO, In Grey, Brown, Bismarck ..... "	5 8

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1886,
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1886,
TO-NIGHT FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1886,
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera, entitled
H.M.S. PINAFORE.
H.M.S. PINAFORE.
H.M.S. PINAFORE.
H.M.S. PINAFORE.

SIR JOSEPH PORTER, K.C.B. ...Miss DOLLY INMAN.
CAPTAIN CORCORAN .. ...Miss F. STANLEY.
RALPH RACKSTRAW .. ...Miss N. DE LORME.
DICK DEADEYE ... ...Master W. DRISCOLL.
BOATSWAIN ...Master C. PAVANGER.
SERGEANT OF MARINES ...Miss L. BOOTH.
MIDSHIPMAN .. ..Master W. STANLEY.
JOSEPHINE .. ..Miss AMY CHILDS.
COUSIN HEBE ... .Miss FLO. CHILDS.
BUTTER CUP .. ..Miss L. SCHLERIKA.

Sailors, Marines, Sisters, Cousins, Aunts, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act I, OFF PORTSMOUTH (Morning.)
Act II, OFF PORTSMOUTH (Evening.)
Magnificent Orchestra, under the conductorship of
HERR JOHANN BRAUN
(late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)
New and Beautiful Scenery, Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. COMMENCE AT 9 sharp.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, MAY 29TH
NO PERFORMANCE.
Owing to the Theatre being engaged by a Native Company.
WM. FARMER,
Business Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, 27th May 1886.

TALC (ISINGLASS STONE)

FROM my own mines and raffinement works in Austria, genuine, brillant white and well ground, also inferior qualities at the lowest prices.
EDUARD ELBOGEN,
Office, Vienna III. Hintere Zollamtsstrasse Austria.
SAMPLES FORWARDED.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

MEMBERS of the Death Benefit Fund are informed that the Special Meeting called for WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., has been unavoidably adjourned to SATURDAY, the 29th idem at 3 p. m.

C. J. KING,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
Forbes Street, 27th May 1886.

NOTICE.—We have, THIS DAY, REMOVED OUR OFFICE from 24 Apollo Street, to No. 10 Medows Street, next door to Mr. Essai's.

LIDBETTER & STEAD,
Average Adjustus, Notaries Public.
Bombay, 27th May 1886.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Eighteen per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 90 per share) declared at the Twenty-second Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd June, 1886 to shareholders, on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
M. TUCKER,
Manager in India.
Head Office, Byculla, 27th May 1886.

THE SIND STEAM LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of FIVE IRON BARGES fitted with hatches, tarpaulins, &c., to be delivered complete in Karachi; each Barge to be 50 tons register.

Models, drawings and full detailed specifications, together with particulars as to time within which delivery will be guaranteed, must be lodged in this office on or before the 5th June next.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Burder Road, Karachi, 21st May 1886.

LADIES'
LISLE THREAD HOSE.
Shades of Pink, Blue, Brown,
Cream, Cardinal, Ruby,
Gold, Rs. 2.
Openwork fronts—Cream, Blue, Pink,
Cardinal, & Ruby. Rs. 2-12.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLERS' HOMEWARD BOUND will always find a large selection of light reading for the voyage. New Books received every mail, and the leading Newspapers and Magazines kept always in stock, for immediate supply, at

HORMUSJI SORABJI AND Co.,
No. 26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a
Cassell's Shakespeare, 3 vols., Half morocco...	21	0
Chronicles of Crime; by C. Pelham, 2 vols. Illustrated	14	0
Countess Sarah; by G. Ohnet	1	8
Earthquakes and other Earth movements; by J. Milne (International Scientific Series)	3	4
From Korti to Khartoum; by Col. Sir C. W. Wilson	1	8
Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia	2	4
Mr. Butler's Ward; by F. M. Robinson	1	8
Old Court Life in France; by F. Elliot, illustrated	4	12
Right Sort; by Mrs. E. Kennard	1	8
Roland, or the Expiation of a Sin; by A. Ecilaw	1	8
Soldiers' Pocket Book for Field Service; by General Wolseley	3	4
Young Guard; by V. Ricouard	1	8
Arithmetic for Schools; by Rev. J. B. Lock	3	0
Bailey's Chemist's Pocket Book	3	4
Bliss of Revenge; by T. C. Jacob	3	12
Burma, as it was, as it is, and as it will be; by J. G. Scott	3	4
Burmese Proverbs and Maxims; by J. Grey (Trübner's Oriental Series)	3	12
Double Cunning; by G. M. Fenn	3	12
George Geith of Fen Court; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell	3	12
His Wedded Wife	1	12
Hurrish; by E. Lawless	3	12
Old St. Margaret's; by M. E. O'Dell	2	8
Political Speeches; by the Rt. Hon. J. G. Goschen	1	0
Rome from the Earliest Times to the End of the Republic; by A. Gilman	3	4
Une Journee D'Enfant; by A. Marie	6	0
Works of Shakespeare, Globe Edition	2	4
NEW NOVELS.		
Affinities; by Mrs. Campbell Praed	1	4
Barren Title; by T. W. Speight	0	10
Black Cross Mystery; by H. Corkran		
Don Gesualdo; by Ouida	0	10
Dorothy Forster; by Walter Besant	1	4
Eliza Armstrong Case	0	8
Farnell's Folly; by J. T. Trowbridge	1	4
Forgiven Manicon; by R. Buchanan	1	4
Great Hoggarty Diamond; by W. M. Thackeray	0	6
Innocent or Guilty; by M. Greenhill	0	10
Man Proposes; by Mrs. A. Phillips, Re. 1-4 and	1	8
Molka, "Christmas Angel"; by B. L. Farjeon	0	10
Marriage in High Life; by O. Feuillet, Rs.1-4 and	1	8
Parricide; by G. W. M. Reynolds	2	8
Portia; by the Author of Molly Bawn	1	4
Queer Stories from Truth; by E. C. Grenville Murray	0	10
Saved in Time; by Mrs. Houstoun	0	10
Two Black Pearls; by M. Connor	0	10
Under the Lilies and Roses; by F. Marryatt	1	4
Way of the World; by W. C. Murray	1	4

POST FREE, REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

HORMUSJI SORABJI AND CO.,
26, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

TO LET, GROUND FLOOR, suitable for Brokers, or Offices, near Bombay Bank. Apply to B. J. BUXEY, facing Mint.

APARTMENTS WANTED by two gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. Apply with particulars, S. L. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, Steam Launch, built 1880, length 37 ft., breadth 7½ ft., speed 8 knots, price £250. For further particulars apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

A PHOTOGRAPHER, who has for a number of years worked at Frankfort, Stuttgart and Hamburgh, is open to an engagement. Apply C. S., care of this paper.

TO LET, four rooms separately, which are at present occupied by Messrs. Liddbetter and Stead. Rent Rs. 50 each. Apply to Mr. Flower, or Framjee Cowasjee Markur.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual monthly PRAYER MEETING will be held at 8-30, THIS EVENING, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms. Open to all, including Ladies.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on 1st JUNE. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.—WANTED, after September next, a HEAD COOK. Apply to Hony. Secretary, Byculla Club.

BEGONIAS. TUBEROUS—Best seedlings, very beautiful and choice 12 annas each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

FOR SALE. Superior BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed Ex. s.s. "Altmore," WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

BONA-FIDE Auction Sale of Kesowjee Naik's handsome furniture, large and very valuable organ, &c., &c., on 29th inst., at 1 p.m., at Malabar Hill.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

DRY SPARKLING HOCK sold cheap to close consignments—Rs. 28 Quarts. Rs. 30 Pints. Apply C. FLEMMING & Co., 12, Medow-Street.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known mariners, riding, driving and hunting Whips. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

FOR HOME VOYAGE. Portmanteaus from Rs. 8; Overland Trunks from Rs. 18; Folding Chairs from Rs. 3-8; Gladstone Bags from Rs. 18; Strong Soiled Clothes' Bags from Rs. 1-8. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class. NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

FOR SALE, owner going Home.—A nearly new MAIL PHAETON with a pair of well-matched young bay Arabs, height 14-1½, this season's importation, including brass-mounted double harness and stable requisites.—Apply to "ALPHA," care of this paper.

A YOUNG LADY (an officer's daughter) seeks an engagement as COMPANION to a Lady, or as GOVERNESS to 2 or 3 children, would be willing to combine the two duties if required. Salary no consideration, so long as a comfortable home is provided.—Address X., care of Post Master, Ahmednagar.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services, for the official year 1886-1887, at the Camp Deolali, viz:—

Supply of LABOUR and MATERIALS, PETTY STORES, ROAD-METAL, STONES, &c., under 10 *separate* schedules of rates.

2. Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Re. 2, and all necessary information given during office hours at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, and P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on 31st May 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany *each* tender is Rs. 25.

5. The acceptance of the tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 18th May 1886.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Calcutta and Madras High Schools.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.
All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE SLIGO ALEXANDER ANDERSON, late of Glenmorag Dimoon, Argyllshire, N. B., and of the East India United Service Club, London, sometime a Major-General and thereafter a Lieutenant-General of Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died at Glenmorag, aforesaid, on the 19th day of September 1885, and to whom LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (with a copy of his Will annexed) of whose Property and Credits, having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 26th day of April 1886 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN, a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, of Bombay, Solicitors, and one of the duly constituted Attorneys of the Rev. WILLIAM MORRIS, the acceeding Executor named in the said Will, limited as therein mentioned, are required to send to the said RICHARD SNEADE BROWN as such administrator at the office of his said Firm, No. 26, Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before MONDAY, the 14th day of June 1886, as after that date the said RICHARD SNEADE BROWN as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said the Rev. WILLIAM MORRIS as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claim sent in subsequently will be regarded.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1886.

HORE, CONROY, AND BROWN,
Administrators Solicitors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

On TUESDAY, the 1st Proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., by order of Mannohundass Situl Pursad and on account and at the risk of Nowrojee Byramjee—

53 pieces Benares brass pots, such as flower pots, flower vases, water jugs, cups and saucers, glasses, biscuit boxes, large and small plates.

19 pieces Mooradabad works, such as shields, large and small plates, tumblers, butter pots, cups and saucers, &c., &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 28th May 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Assortment of Ready-made clothes, &c., at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the whole of the remaining stock in trade and shop furniture in the abovementioned premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, and the following days, the sale to commence at 2 p.m., as follows:—

A large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, gent's suits, cuffs and collars, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, gent's neckties and silk scarfs, Parsee and Indian long coats, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, and a large stock of fancy goods and toys.

The property is now on view.

Terms—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a choice collection of rare Plants in pots and tubs at Chingpooglee, Parel Road, No. 414

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on SATURDAY, the 5th June, at 6 a. m., the whole of the collection of rare plants in tubs and pots, such as choice crotons, begonias, ferns, codiarum, lonzifoliums, pansx nitidum, and roses of varieties, belonging to E. WRIGHT, Esq.

Now on view.

N.B.—To suit intending purchasers, the plants will be put up in small lots.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome English, Marble, Gilt and Open-work Suits of Saloon, Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture; Splendid Self-acting Large Organ with 6 Barrels by Imhof and Mukle, English Clock by Moore and Son; Excellent Chanedliers, Argand Lamps and Wall Brackets; Gold Watch by Barrand & Lund with Gold Chains, Yellow Wire Waist Belt with Gold Clasp; Silver, Glass View Balls, Mechanical Pictures, Wooden Figures, English Hall Carpets, Treasury Safe, Thick Plate Pier Glasses, Handsome Table Ornaments, Spar Saddle, Gun, Tent, Sanitas, Arabian Light Pillars, Swing with Brass Rods, Copper, Brass and White-metal Utensils, Brougham, Dog Cart, Palanquin, Grain Grinding Mill, &c. &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.

The New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld .....Plaintiffs.
Luckhumsey Lalljee and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the Court, dated the 21st December, 1885, and authorized by the Decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th April, 1886, to sell the properties therein mentioned. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the aiternate days, sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill in the Bungalow lately in the occupation of Kesowjee Naik, the whole of the above moveable properties. Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 28th May 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, beautiful electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard & Collard," handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame and gilt table with marble top, 5 and 12 lights hanging chandeliers, 4 light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate single-barrel express rifle, by "Henry," in case, with implements complete, a first-rate double barrel gun in case complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of strong bay Australian horses, a handsome strong English-built 4-seated barouche on C. spring, a handsome strong mail-phaeton, sets of plated and bronze mounted cabinets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. JEFFERSON, Esq., the same comprises rich thin stem beaded pattern glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry-dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, biscuit box, tea tray, round silver epergne, sugar pot, jam pot, bread basket, spoons and forks, four light table candelabra, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a first-rate double barrell express rifle by Alex. Henry, a first-rate double barrel gun in case, plain blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, such as a set of mahogany telescopic dining table in 9 pieces for 24 persons, large size sideboard with mirror, dumbwaiter, whatnots, Madras pattern arm and without arm-chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card, sofa, and writing tables, easy, reclining, longarm, rocking, low and drawing-room chairs, conversation and settee couches, chiffoneers, music stand, revolving wine tables, a handsome mahogany full-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame with gilt pier tables with marble top, five and twelve lights hanging chandeliers, 1, 2 and 4 lights hanging argand lamps with kerosine founts, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, very rich English and Persian carpets, first-rate oil painting and chromos in gilt frame, a first-rate English clock, striking hours, ½, ¼ and ⅛ hours, handsome brass and iron fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, wardrobes, almyra with plate door, a first-rate Singer's sewing-machine, China bath tub, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome strong English-built four-seated Barouche on C spring.
1 Pair handsome fast-trotting strong bay Australian horses.
1 Handsome strong mail-phaeton, set of single and double English harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day. The property of another gentleman,
1 Handsome cab phaeton.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade, above the Alexandra Institution, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Messrs. J. WESTALL and H. GILL. The same comprises rich glassware, some dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as hot water curry dish, cruet stand, breakfast companion, tea set, salver, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, dining room arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy folding reclining long arm and drawing room chairs, settee couches, chiffoneers, large size brackets with mirror, carved screen teapoys, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table lamps, teakwood and iron four-post bedsteads, dressing and washand tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chests of drawers, almira with plate glass door, bed room, light chairs, bath tub, commode, dispense cupboard, meat safe, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

2 Handsome strong English built landau
1 do do built brougham
1 do do built four-seated opencarriage
1 do do built wagonette
1 do fast-trotting bay Arab horse.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old, very quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong grey pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 pair of handsome strong fast-trotting black Arab horses, very quiet, both go in single harness.
1 handsome strong fast-trotting grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong pony.
1 handsome strong bay Australian horse, has been regularly driven in brougham and victoria for the past 3 years.
1 very handsome strong young nutmeg grey C B pony.
1 handsome bay Arab colt, imported this season, broken to harness.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in very good order, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of H. JAHIER, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c. &c., the property of Captain Pearson, 24th Bombay Infantry. The same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as hot water curry dish, cruet stand, breakfast companion, tea set, salver, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished inlaid plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, dining room, mallet pattern, arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy folding reclining long arm and drawing room chairs, settee couches, chiffoneers, large size brackets with mirror, carved screen teapoys, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table lamps, brass and iron four-post bedsteads, very handsome dressing and washhand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, very handsome almira with plate glass door, bed room light chairs, very handsome inlaid dressing tables with dressing glass attached, travelling bedstead, bath tub, commode, dispense articles, meatsafe, English made gentleman saddle and bridle (nearly new), brass mounted single harness, lady's saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th May 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Laksmanrao Bapoojee and Padmanabh Laksmanrao in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th March, 1883, the following landed property:—

All that piece of pension and tax ground with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Kandawady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvis, containing by admeasurement 227 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 20 and new No. 110, old survey No. 562 and new survey No. 7742, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 11 and 12, and bounded on the east by the Kandawady-lane, on the west by the house of Kasinath Mahadow Bhat, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the house of Ladum Bam Patak Bhut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned,

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 28th May 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Executive Commissariat Office,
1 Riding mule.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Doongerry Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, a rich-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Erard, table ornaments, Selber's kerosine-oil table lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, a large collection of choice crotons, roses, geraniums, ferns, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises glassware, plated cruet and pickle stands, coffee service, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables in 4 pieces, carved sideboard and side-table, whatnot, marble-top round tables and teapoys, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, long arm, rocking, reclining, prideu, office, and without arm chairs, handsomely carved sofa couch with damask cushion, and chiffoneer, with book cases, ornament and toilet stands, a rich-toned mahogany semi-grant pianoforte by Erard, a first-rate Wheeler and Wilson's international prize sewing machine, cupboards, blackwood large bedstead, double and single cots, handsome almira and wardrobe, with plate glass doors, clothes presses, glass cupboard, teapoys, Selber's table lamps, ornaments, screen, gilt ormulu clock in glass case, Brussels and Cambay carpets, bath and dispense furniture, cooking utensils, a very large collection of choice plants in pots, glass cases for pots, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, on the Hill Road, in the bungalow of Mr. Manwanjee Major, near the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flowervases, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pier glasses, a first rate musical box, Brussels and velvet carpets, a handsome dogcart, a light victoria, a strong grey Arab horse, &c. &c.

Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper and the property is on view.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder Reclamation, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Mr. Jefferies, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 cases gagrapats.
48 real Roskoff's watches with hand springs.
24 do. do. do. without do.
2 cases 296 German silver sheets, 2,373 lbs.
10 cases hose.
4 cases tumblers.

A few articles of household furniture of a gentleman, consisting of conversation couches, round table, teapoys, drawingroom chairs, cupboard, arm and without arm chairs, &c.,

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Esmaljee.
1336 } 1-250—250 boxes De Rouleair candles 12 doz.
Y B } 251-500—250 do. do. do. do.
By order of Goolabchund Mega and Co, and on account and at the risk of Nagindas Lulloobhoy.

Valuable jewellery, consisting of pearl chokra, diamery and ruby rings, kaps, pearl rafools, pearl bangles, pearl necklace, kangree toolaipati ruby, beads, and pearl diamond, ruby and emerald pendants, sumosa, gold neckchain, gold Albert, pootali, &c.

By order of Tulka Amra and Co., and on account and at the risk of Muncherjee Sorabjee Lalla.

1 pair pearl rafools, 1 brilliant and emerald earring, 1 diamond ring, and 1 emerald necklace.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 1st June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auctionat Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Sittaram.

Ex s.s. Colaba.

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, R B R, R, H M and M in circle.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Hubib Ahmed—
10 tons posts
12 ,, scantlings.

On account and at the risk of Ally Mahomed Jooma—
12 tons board.

On account and at the risk of Vundrawundass Kassidass—
3¼ tons boards, 6¼.

SALE of valuable landed property in 2nd Portuguese Lane, without the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 5th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Messrs. Rahimtoolla Khyraz and Nenoy Khyraz, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgager Harilal Pranjeewandass, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th day of August, 1881.

All that piece of Fazandaree land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of 2nd Portuguese Lane, in the subdistrict of Fort, formerly assessed under No. 33, and now under No. 605, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the premises of the General Assembly Institution, on the west by the said 2nd Portuguese Lane, on the north by the house of Francisco O. Pinto, and on the south by the house of Anna de Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th May 1886.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW REGISTERED.
ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED
WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.

Plates, 7 inches	Rs.	8	8	per dozen.
,, 8 ,,	,,	10	0	,,
,, 9½ ,,	,,	11	8	,,
Soup Plates	,,	13	0	,,
Hot-water Plates	,,	3	0	each.
Meat Dishes, 12 inches	,,	1	12	,,
,, ,, 14 ,,	,,	2	4	,,
,, ,, 16 ,,	,,	3	0	,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, E. R., Regt., Colaba, 5-15 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Henry Bolckow (s), from Mauritius; and Amphitrite (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bretwalda (s), for Messina and Genoa; Altmore (s), Kurrachee; and Bryngias (s), Venice and Trieste.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchmornish entered and the s. s. Hankow and Ayondale left the dock on the 26th. The Altmore and Bretwalda left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Rohilla will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, Saturday, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.—The Rev. Charles Kirk, M.A., Chaplain of Dharwar, who is on his way to Europe, will, it is expected, preach at Sonapore Church next Sunday morning.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be:—White—Messrs. Craigie, Pease, Cloete, and Foote vs. Black and Yellow—Messrs. Barton, Brown, Gray, and Macrae. Play will commence at 5-30 p.m.

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Mr. Balkrishna Bapu Acharya, employed at the Prince's Dock office, reported to the police the theft of a gold signet ring, valued Rs. 25, with the initials B. B. A. engraved on it.

LOST.—Rustomjee Ardaseer, living at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, reported on Wednesday that he dropped a pocket-book containing six currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 5 in cash, somewhere between Frere Road and Bank Street.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. F. B. De Souza, employed at the Bombay Customs Department, and residing at Agiary Lane, reported to the police that his servant, a Goanese, left him on the 25th inst., and on the 26th he discovered that he had stolen Rs. 75 in currency notes and cash, and a silver dollar piece.

GAMBLERS.—Ebrahimjee Currumjee and four other Mahomedans were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Inspector Cobb, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Phool Gully, with cards and money. They were all convicted. Accused No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Anandrao bin Abarao, Deputy Revenue and Police Patel of Mauze Undirwadi, taluka Yeola, in the Nasik Collectorate, having been convicted under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

MUSIC AT THE COLABA BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the R. E. Regt., at Colaba, at 5-15 this evening:—

March		
Overture	Die Irrfahr ums Glück	Suppe.
Selection	Madame Favart	Offenbach.
Valse	Soiree d'Ete	Waldteufel.
Scena	Il Guicciardo from Gena- rio Annessi	Sanelli.
Polka	Ionion	Mrs. Wardroper

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—A buttella No. 4,018 dragged her anchor about midnight on Wednesday and collided with the police hulk, causing damages to one of the police boats that was made fast to the starboard swinging boom. On Wednesday evening two prows, Nos. 1814 and 911, while making for Mody Bay Bunder, collided, slightly damaging each other. The tindal of a dingy named Luckmee Pursad reported that his vessel was run into by a khotia on Wednesday evening, and estimates the damage at Rs. 200.

THE EXTENSIVE THEFT OF MONEY AND JEWELLERY.—Upon further enquiries instituted by Inspector Cobb into the theft committed in the residence of Gungadass Narotumdass at Keeka Street, where property consisting of money and jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 6,140 were stolen, the police officer on arresting the man Fazoo, and on digging about his room in a house at Duncan Road, found currency notes and cash amounting to Rs. 2,973. One Damodhar was also arrested by the same police officer, and with him was found cash and ornaments to the value of Rs. 824. The remainder of the stolen property, valued at Rs. 2,343 in gold and silver ornaments, is believed to be in possession of one Sooltan Ally, who cannot be found.

DEATHS FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Rama, aged about 25 years, a labourer employed on board a steamship. About 8 A.M. he ceased complained of giddiness and died whilst being conveyed in a victoria to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner at the same place on the body of Martand Mhoo, aged 30 years, a labourer employed at Funneswady. On Wednesday, while at work in a grain godown at Carnac Bunder, he suddenly took ill and became unconscious. He was removed to his house in a *rekhah* and died immediately he was placed in his bed. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 25th May, was 43 ing the same as in the previous week, 17 more than the week ending 26th May, 1885, and 4 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 268 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 24·04, calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 104 deaths from remittent fever, being the same as in the previous week, and 9 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were four, 69·21, and 8 respectively, as compared with 62·13, and 5 in the same period last year. There was no case of cholera last week.

CRICKET AT BARODA.—A match was played the other day in which the City was pitted against the Camp. The following were the scores:—

CITY.

Lieut. Wagentreiber, b Wood	9
Lieut. Watson, b Wood	5
W. Hardie, c Sheik	0
Hossain, b Wood	8
A. Myatt, b Wood	14
S. Lynn, run out, b Beaman	0
Bappoo, b Wood	2
Tookaram, b Beaman	1
Luxman, b Wood	0
F. O'Byrne, l b w, b Wood	0
H. O'Byrne, b Wood	0
Roopsing, not out	19
Extras	8
Total	66

CAMP.

Lieut. Wood, b Wagentreiber	47
Mr. Burness, b Wagentreiber	9
Mr. Beaman, c Wagentreiber, b Lynn	1
Lieut. Houghton, b Wagentreiber	0
Mr. Berkeley, b Wagentreiber	0
Mr. Vincent, b Bappoo	1
Major Hume, b Lynn	3
Mr. Houtan, c and b Wagentreiber	0
Sheik Hossain, c F. O'Byrne, b Lynn	0
M. DeCruz, not out	3
G. Collins, c Wagentreiber, b Lynn	0
Extras	0
Total	64

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. T. Liddetter in the chair. The report of the directors has already appeared in these columns. The chairman, after making a few observations to the effect that the business done by the company was, on the whole very satisfactory, proposed that the directors' report and accounts made up to the 28th February 1886 be adopted. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Marcks was carried. A dividend was then declared at the rate of Rs. 10 per share on the 2,000 fully paid-up shares, of the vendors, and Rs. 8 per share on the remaining 2,000 shares on which Rs. 80 have been called up. Mr. Liddetter was re-elected a director, and Mr. N. S. Symons was appointed auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200.

At an extraordinary general meeting held immediately after the above meeting, the following resolution was carried:—That the articles of association of the company be altered and added to as follows:—That for the first sentence of article 128 there be substituted "the directors may with the sanction of the company in general meeting will declare a dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares."

Thanks were voted to the chairman, directors, and managing directors for their able management of the affairs of the company during the past year.

The chairman then laid before the shareholders the following statement in regard to the robbery of jewellery which recently took place:—

Gentlemen,—You will no doubt have seen in the newspapers, and perhaps received in other ways more or less exaggerated and inaccurate particulars of an unfortunate circumstance which occured lately in Ajmere; so I think I cannot do better than take this opportunity to inform you very briefly of the actual facts. One of our assistants, a young man recently engaged in England, to travel for us principally in connection with our agency for Meniet's spectacles, fell among thieves at the Ajmere dak bungalow, and was robbed of valuables belonging to the company's stock. The person who committed this robbery appears to be a clever sort of rogue, well-known to the police, who will no doubt, succeed in running him in before long. His servant and accomplice has already been arrested, and a portion of the stolen property recovered on his person. This man has been convicted and is now undergoing a sentence of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. We have offered a reward of Rs. 500 for information leading to the capture of the principal offender and the recovery of the remainder of the property. At present as the matter stands the company is a loser of about Rs. 3,000: but we have, as I told you, good hopes that the rest of the things will yet be recovered, so that there will be little if any ultimate loss resulting.

The proceedings then terminated.

COLLISION BETWEEN RIVAL STEAMERS.

THE Marine Court yesterday concluded its inquiry into the circumstances connected with the collision between the Shastri and Celerity in Dabool Creek on the 5th inst.

Mr. Little appeared for Government. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Chalk, appeared for the captain, Mahomed Cassum, and the owner, Mr. Shepherd, of the Shastri; and Mr. Nicholson appeared for the captain, Mahomed bin Ashoor, and the owner, Mr. Jumabhoy Laljee, of the Celerity.

William Henry McCann, the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, said: I know the Dabool river tolerably well, but not the exact position of the buoy. I think it is placed in 8 or 9 feet at low water. The buoy is 12 by 8 feet and red in colour. The channel always changes after the rains owing to the heavy freshets. I don't think the Chorbooge sand is visible at night. The strength of the springs between the buoy and the bunder is about three miles an hour. There is an ordinary oil *butty* on the Unjenval bunder.

The captain of the Shastri, Mahomed Cassum, was recalled by the Court, and said: I saw the Golkesthwar light about ten minutes before the collision. We lose sight of it in going up to the bunder, but I do not know on what bearing it is shut out.

Mahomed bin Ashoor recalled, said: I do lay off my course on the chart and when necessary the bearings before entering harbour. You can see the Golkeshwar light when steering S by E ½ E. on a flood tide on entering the creek on that bearing. The light is shut out if the steamer is close in on the south shore and the bearing is S ½ E. I should see the light if I steered from the north S by E. The light is shout out on a south bearing.

What is your duty when you see the green and mast head light ahead on your port-bow?

Witness: I would keep on my starboard side, give one whistle, and keep on the same side.

Is there any local rule about entering the creek when steamers are coming out of it at night?

Mr. Russell objected to the question.

The President: I don't object to your objecting Mr. Russell, but I overrule your objection. (Laughter.)

Witness: The steamer going into the creek, should keep on the south side and should show her red light clear to the other steamer going out. I have been two years in charge of the Celerity, and during that time I never sailed under 18 ft. except in Goa. I have to be careful to see there is plenty of water before entering, as I draw much water. My steamer is not insured, and the Shastri purposely ran into me in order to spoil my name.

The Court framed a charge against the captain of the Celerity with doing a wrongful act in not stopping his ship and going astern or porting his helm sufficiently to avoid any chance of a collision, and in proceeding before the Shastri was clear out of the creek.

The captain said: When I commenced going into the creek it was strong flood tide, and the swell was following me; at that time if I had stopped I would have gone ashore on the rocks where the light is. And if I had turned astern the head would have gone to port, and gone ashore too on the rocks, therefore I intended to keep on my starboard side and go along easy. I acted according to the rules. I whistled to the Shastri but got no answer. She was not on her peroper side and ought to have shown her red light to me as soon as she saw her red light which she did not do.

Mr. Nicholson addressed the Court, and confined himself to showing that his client had entered the creek according to the rule of the road, and that if the Shastri had gone on her proper side no accident would have occurred.

The Court then adjourned till 3 p. m. this afternoon, to hear Mr. Nicholson's witness as to the navigation of the creek.

Before the Court retired, Mr. Russell drew the President's notice to section 33 of the Merchants' Shipping Amendment Act of 1862, referring to the cancellation or suspension of a master's ticket when it was proved that he had rendered no assistance when it was asked for.

Mr. Nicholson objected to Mr. Russell doing so, but the President overruled the objection.

BROTHERLY LOVE IN CALCUTTA.

ON the 19th instant, Babu Kanye Lall Seal, on behalf of Babu Behary Lall Dutt, employed in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, applied in the Calcutta Police Court for a summons against Babu Nundo Lall Dutt, under section 499, Indian Penal Code, for defamation.

The pleader stated that the parties were brothers who had not been on the best of terms of late. A few days ago, his client, having fallen sick did not attend office, and sent in a medical certificate in proof of his illness. The accused went to the complainant's superior, Mr. W. Watkins, and presented to him that the certificate which his brother had submitted was a forged one, and that he was not sick, but was drinking. The complainant having been informed of this went under the treatment of Dr. Saunders, who examined him, and gave him a certificate to the effect that he was sick, and not fit to attend office. This certificate was submitted to Mr. Burns, who having been satisfied that the representation made by the accused was false, instructed his client to take criminal proceedings in the matter.

His Worship observed that he would direct a summons to be issued, but before doing so, he would give the complainant time to consider that if he availed himself of the summons, he would have to bind himself down to prosecute the case because he did not wish the Court to be made a convenience of by parties taking out summonses on serious charges, and not prosecuting them afterwards.

Babu Kanye Lall Seal informed his Worship that his client was determined to carry the case through, as the representation was made to his employer before whom it would be absolutely necessary to clear himself.

His Worship thereupon granted a summons, directing the applicant to be bound down in the sum of Rs. 200 to prosecute the case.

THE ROUTES TO INDIA.

THE following is an extract from the current number of the *Nautical Magazine*:—

Professor Lawrence, in discussing the question of reaching India by way of Canada, for imperial purposes in the transport of troops, is assuredly a little mistaken in supposing that they could be conveyed from Halifax to Calcutta in thirty-nine days after stopping at Hongkong and Singapore to pick up supplies and "reinforcements." It is pretty well known by those who have had much experience of the Northern Pacific, that the time by fast steamers could not be depended on between Vancouver and Hongkong, in anything less than twenty-five days. Allowing two days for supplies, &c., at two ports, and twelve days steaming up to the City of Calcutta, with five days for railway transport from Halifax, gives us forty-four days—just five beyond his reckoning. The Professor endeavours to prove that during a European war, in which we were engaged, it would also be preferable and safer to send the Canadian garrisons by this route into India, rather than by the Cape of Good Hope route. This is supposing the Suez Canal is closed against us. He also is reported as saying that it requires thirty-eight days for a steamer to reach Calcutta—from London—by the Suez Canal. As a matter of fact there are several steamers which regularly reach Calcutta from British ports in thirty-five days, after stopping twice on the road to discharge cargo. Again, the short way to India is not round by Ceylon to Calcutta, with its long tidious, and dangerous river, but to Bombay direct from Suez. There the railway is available to most parts of the Empire.

The fact is, that if troops were wanted in any part of India north of Madras, and two batches left Halifax by the Cape and the professor's proposed route, respectively, we should have the Cape ship dropping her anchor in Bombay harbour before the professor's men had sighted the Singapore hills. The distance by the Cape is 11,072 miles to Bombay; and the distance from Halifax to Calcutta, *via* Vancouver, is 11,000 miles. With this six hundred miles against the Canadian journey, along with other difficulties and dangers already enumerated, such ideas of the new route may be dismissed as eccentric if nothing more. The great circle course from Vancouver to Hongkong passes through an unnavigable region. The modified tract leads through latitudes enshrouded in perpetual fogs, in summer, with a temperature at 40 degs.; and in winter is swept by storm of wind and snow, with a climate like that of Shetland.

BRIGANDAGE IN MEXICO.

MEXICAN papers report that on a recent evening a band of robbers, dressed as Indians, came into the little town of Peto, near Merida, in Yucatan. A travelling company were playing in the theatre, the best people in the town forming the audience. The robbers surrounded the theatre, a sufficient number of them going in and plundering every one of all the money and valuables on their persons, sometimes with violence. A party went on to the stage, ransacked the wardrobe, and finally carried off the handsome prima donna, Madame Ruiz, and two goodlooking chorus girls. During the tumult a son of Madame Ruiz, a youth of 14 years, was killed while defending his mother. Next day the robbers sent a message into Peto demanding 8,000 dol. ransom for the captives. The money was at once collected, and the unfortunate women were released.

A CYCLONE AT MADRAS.

ON Sunday Madras was visited by a cyclone. In the early morning the sea was as smooth as a lake, but between 8 a.m. and noon the wind, from the north-east, increased in force, accompanied by rain and with heavy sea. By noon it was considered advisable by the Master Attendant, Captain Taylor, to instruct the commanders of the five steamers in the harbour to go out to sea, which they did at once, and remained there until Monday. There were several native craft at anchor off the north end of the harbour, and the position of these vessels was critical. Their native tindals had been warned, over and over again, that it was unsafe to remain at anchor there during May, but no heed was taken of the warning. There was every probability that if they had set sail at noon on Sunday, they could have gone southward, and been safe. It was impossible to signal to the vessels to go to sea, as the native craft have no signals.

A detachment of the Royal Artillery was summoned from the Fort, and preparations were made for casualties. The three European sailing ships at anchor off the south of the harbour dropped their second anchors, and suffered no damage and never. But between 3 and 4 p.m., the gale having increased in force, the old barque Stree Runganaikooloo, 401½ tons, built in 1849, and owned by Chennu Mathaya Naidu, of Vizagapatam, broke three anchors, got adrift, and fouled a smaller craft, with the result that the latter lost its masts. Then the unfortunate vessel continued to drift, until it struck the north groyne of the breakwater. Its career was watched by thousands of persons, all powerless to render assistance. She struck heavily, and then capsized at once, breaking into pieces. About nine men were aboard, the rest of the crew being ashore. Some catamaran men were offered a reward, by the Marine Department, of Rs. 20 for every man brought ashore, and these men very pluckily made their way down the north groyne, in face of a very heavy sea, and picked up eight of the unfortunate sailors. These were brought ashore on catamarans or masses of wreckage. Some of them were much exhausted, and three were taken to the Monegar Choultry, after being attended to by the Apothecary on duty at the harbour. One man is missing. An hour or more afterwards the barque Nonpareil, 153 tons, built in 1845, and owned by two natives of Machaveram, Kistna District, got adrift, and followed the course of the Stree Runganaikooloo. She soon struck the north groyne, between the broken remains of the groyne and the end of the east arm, and was at once smashed into a thousand pieces. There were about a dozen men on board, ten of whom were saved in a similar manner to those of the other craft, two being still missing. Six men were picked up by catamarans, three swam to the pier, where they were picked up, and one man swam ashore. The wreckage soon washed over the harbour, and much of the timber of the two vessels all very often will be secured. There was no cargo on board, as both vessels had recently landed cargoes of timber. The military were unable to render any assistance. Had the Nonpareil drifted further on and sunk, she would have blocked the entrance of the harbour, and would have thus stopped the trade of the port until she was blown up. These wrecks are only another instance of the danger of having a reef in the middle of the port left unattended to for several years. Complaint is made that during the last six years nothing has been done to remove this reef. Catamarans were sent out to search for the three missing men, but no trace of them was found. Considerable damage was done to several boats lying on the shore inside the harbour, some of which were smashed by beams from the wrecks dashing against them, while others were broken by being dashed against one another. Considerable damage was also done to the boats that were afloat in the harbour. About fifty cargo boats were washed ashore, some of which were smashed.—*Mail*

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

A VISITOR is coming to our shores with the swallow—a visitor whose wit is as swift and bright upon the wing, and brings with it as genial associations of sunshine, as his companion guest. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has recently left Boston for Liverpool, in the steamer Cephalonia, for a short stay in England. From every Englishman who has the capacity to appreciate one of the rarest and finest literary individualities of our time, he is assured of a welcome. Differing widely as he does in the characteristics of his genius from the great English poet, whom he exceeds in age by a year, Dr. Holmes resembles Lord Tennyson in having preserved the full vigour of his artistic vitality down to well-nigh the completion of his eighth decade. Of each writer may it be said, as of Moses, that his eye is hot dim, nor his natural force abated; that life is still surveyed by each with all the penetration of insight; and that the thought is interpreted with the same mastery of expression by which both have been, in their several ways, distinguished since the attainment of their literary manhood. It is fifty-six years since the American poet first "lisped in numbers"—in the numbers, as he would, perhaps, put it himself, of "The Collegian," a periodical started in 1830 by the students of Harvard University, and thenceforward, for some years to come, his contributions to the periodic literature of his country were pretty numerous. In 1836, indeed, his poems attained to the dignity of a collective American edition, and some years later they found their first publisher in England. That they were not unappreciated in this country is evidenced by the fact that a second and third edition were called for; but the popularity of these productions of his poet-time never reached the height among ourselves to which, for nearly twenty years, at any rate, they have attained among his own countrymen. Year after year from 1848 onwards his publishers were called upon to supply the public with at least one new edition of the collected poems, and in 1856 the press had life to be put in motion to supply the ever-new demand. It was not, however, until 1858 that this delightful writer produced the work by which he is most widely known in England, and which we cannot but think will constitute his most lasting title to future fame. In the year above-mentioned Dr. Holmes, who had been one of the principal parties to the foundation of the "Atlantic Monthly," established a series of papers which had appeared with great success in the new periodical; and that most charming of volumes, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," was given to a fascinated world. It took the English readers heart by storm, and has held possession of it ever since. To most of us in this country the title of the book is virtually a synonym for the name of the author. It is as the kindly "Autocrat" that Oliver Wendell Holmes may be said to exist for the contemporary Englishman, and the notion of him in any other of the many parts which he has so ably played in life—least of all in that of the accomplished physician and medical author—would be altogether beyond the compass of our imaginations.

There can be no doubt, moreover, that in the particular literary form which is taken by this most captivating of volumes its author found the true vehicle for the expression of his genius in its totality. Dr. Holmes's humour is too rich and overflowing to stand perpetual confinement in the fetters of rhyme; and his reflective and philosophising faculty is both subtle and profound enough to demand a similar freedom. Yet, on the other hand, to have condemned himself absolutely to prose—to forego the use of that lyrical instrument, graceful, tender, pointed, pathetic, which he handled with such exquisite subtety would have been a painful and an unwise sacrifice. How many years is it since his no less eminent compeer, James Russell Lowell, in his bright and telling "Fable for Critic," wrote of him thus: "You"—that is the American public—"went crazy last year over Bulwer's 'New Timon'; Why, if B. to the day of his dying should rhyme on, Heaping verses on verses and tomes upon tomes, He could ne'er reach the best point and vigour of Holmes; His are just the fine hands too to weave you a lyric, Full of fancy, fun, feeling, or spiced with satiric, In so kindly a measure that nobody knows What to do but join in the laugh, friends and foes." It was in 1848 that these lines were written and assuredly the "fine hands" had lost none of their cunning ten years later, when he set them to work to interweave the shrewd and humorous prose of the "Autocrat" with the sparkling lyrics which gem its pages. The total effect of prose and lyrics, "read together," as we say of Acts of Parliament, is one of singular and almost bewildering charm. No book since the once famous and now unjustly neglected "Noctes Ambrosianæ" of Christopher North" conveys such an idea of intellectual versatility and measureless resource. The "Autocrat," as has been well said of him, is "something more than an essayist: he is contemplative, discursive, poetical, thoughtful, amusing, imaginative, tender—never didactic." One passes as quickly and with even less sense of effort than in the "Noctes" from the criticism of books to the criticism of life and back again. Wise and thoughtful aphorisms rub shoulders with the slyest strokes of satire. Puck peeps out from under the grave-plumed hat of Bacon; the poet ever and anon lays his fingers upon the lips of the jester; and the perfection of the lyrical touch, combined with the cheerful soberness, the sad-smiling air of the writer's philosophy, recalls but one writer of the ancient world as worthy to compete with the Tusculanic poet-philosopher in his own line, Dr. Holmes might be not unaptly described as the Horace of America. Alike in tone of thought, and even more in that "curious felicity" of style which critics have recognised from the earliest days in the most modern of Roman poets, the resemblance we have noted is clearly traceable. It is, however, in versatility of literary gift, in an equal command of tenderness, wit, and passion, that the parallel is most complete—the spirit and fervour of the patriotic Odes, the gay abandonment of the Anacreontic songs, the playful wit of the Satires. If we look round for a contemporary writer possessing the same combination of powers as must have been required for excellence in all these various styles, we shall be at a loss to make a better selection than the author of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."—*Daily Telegraph.*

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN BANKS IN 1885.

DURING last year says the *Economist* the Anglo-Indian banks had to contend with the same difficulties that have now for some time rendered their operations difficult. The depression in trade which characterised 1885 of course affected commercial operations with India, the low prices ruling for Eastern produce in the European markets being in some cases accompanied by a reduced supply owing to deficient crops. But an even greater difficulty has been the continued instability of the silver market, which has constantly dislocated exchange operations. Bar silver in London, it will be remembered, fluctuated last year between 50d. and 46⅞d. per oz. a difference of over 6 per cent., which was greater than the variation in either 1884 or 1883. At no time was the market really steady, and, of course, all exchange banking was rendered very difficult; or it was impossible for managers to tell until an operation was brought to a close whether its calculated results would not be altogether upset by a sudden movement in the value of silver or Council bills. As a consequence, the necessarily somewhat speculative character of the business transacted by the Anglo-Indian banks was distinctly heightened. Another adverse influence was the dearness of money in India during the greater part of the year, but especially in the last six months. Still when all these facts are considered, it cannot be said that the record of the year's operations is at all unsatisfactory. The net profits of the five banks given below amounted in 1885 to 259,471*l.*, as against 251,999*l.* in 1884, being an increase of 7,472*l.*, or about 3 per cen of that with the exception of the Delhi and London—a minor institution—which distributed only 4½d per cent., as against 5 per cent., dividends were maintained. Subjoined are the figures relating to the net profits and dividends of the separate banks for the three years 1883-5, or for a year prior to the failure of the Oriental Bank Corporation, which occurred in May, 1884:—

NET EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS.

	1885. Net Profit.	1885. Dividend.	1884. Net Profit.	1884. Dividend.	1883. Net Profit.	1883. Dividend.	Amount Required per cent. p. a. Dividend.
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£
Agra	55,957	5½	61,021	5½	76,365	7	10,000
Chartered of India	95,656	7	6,772	7	86,810	6½	8,870
Mercantile	53,857	5	99,116	5	69,235	5	7,500
Delhi and London	15,934	4½	16,618	5	17,968	5	3,675
National of India	88,947	5	68,472	5	28,628	5	4,829
	310,351		251,999		279,006		

The above figures show that although the total net profits of the five banks did not vary greatly from 1884, the separate changes were important. The Agra Bank had its net profits cut down, and also had to take 20,000*l.* from its reserve fund to provide for bad debts. The latter, however, were a legacy from the previous management, or otherwise the payment of the usual dividend would have been doubtful policy. The Chartered Bank of India, on the other hand, did extremely well in 1885. Owing to an exceptional crop of bad debts, it had, in 1884, to write off from the year's profits no less than 75,417*l.*, reducing the net balance to only 6,772*l.*, and in order to pay the usual dividend, a sum of 50,000*l.* was taken from the reserve fund. Last year, however, only 14,207*l.* was absorbed by bad debts, and hence the dividend of 7 per cent. was earned, the capital of the bank employed abroad was placed on a current gold basis, at a cost of 14,207*l.*, and a substantial sum was carried forward. The Chartered Mercantile, however, lost ground decidedly during the year, owing, we suppose, to defalcations on the part of some of its native clerks—the details of which are omitted from its report and balance-sheet. Still, in addition to paying a 5 per cent. dividend, the bank managed to add a sum of 20,000*l.* to its reserve fund, making it 130,000*l.* The report of the National Bank of India shows that the profits have sunk back to something like the normal level of the past few years, the figure for 1884 having been exceptionally large, for which no explanation is forthcoming. This bank also adds 20,000*l.* to its reserve, increasing it to 50,000*l.*, which is, nevertheless, a small sum in view of the extent of its business. It should be noted that in no case, except the Chartered of India, has anything apparently been done towards meeting the effect of the recent depreciation of silver upon the capital employed in the East, which therefore, it would seem, must be viewed as a set-off against the reserve funds.

As regards the main figures in the balance-sheets, the deposits show, as in 1884, a moderate growth, all of the banks gaining in this respect, except the Delhi and London. The following are the details of the deposits:—

TOTAL DEPOSITS AT DECEMBER 31.

	1885. £	1884. £	1883. £
Agra	3,519,021	3,406,752	3,453,937
Chartered of India	5,209,736	4,916,595	4,688,217
Chartered Mercantile	3,460,134	3,238,937	2,985,907
Delhi and London	680,614	786,346	749,090
National of India	3,046,031	2,793,725	2,516,562
Total	15,915,536	15,065,265	14,388,713

The exchange operations outstanding on December 31st show a slight diminution as compared with the previous year, and the total amount under head of discounts, loans, advances, &c., is also somewhat smaller; but the changes are not very important. As a consequence of this decrease, and of the increased resources of the banks in the shape of deposits, they held considerably more cash in hand at the close of last year than at the end of 1884. The investments in securities had also increased, except in the case of the Chartered Mercantile, which considerably reduced its holding of India Rupee Paper and Sterling stocks during the year. And here it may be well to point out that this institution, together with the National Bank of India, alone gives separately in its balance-sheet its holdings of Rupee Paper, although, in view of its speculative character, the importance of doing so is indisputable. In conclusion, we give the following figures from the profit and loss accounts for 1885:—

	Cross Profits, Less Bad Debts and Interest on Deposits. £	Expenses of Management and General Charges. £	Percentage of Expenses to Gross Receipts. %
Agra	121,392	*63,484	54
Chartered of India	185,286	103,916	56
Chartered Mercantile	141,459	87,731	62
Delhi and London	33,145	18,769	56
National of India	83,034	44,776	54

* This includes income tax, and the same item is probably included by the other banks under the same heading, although this is not specifically stated to be the case.

THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

At the Central Criminal Court before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Dorais Toussaint was charged with maliciously assaulting Julius Tabek, with intent to murder him; and further, with stealing from him a quantity of diamonds, value £1,400.

The prisoner, through an interpreter, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Moyses, on behalf of the prisoner, applied for the postponement of the trial until next sessions. He had only been spoken to as to the case two days ago, and had not yet received his brief. The prisoner was a foreigner, and had no one in this country to advise him; but some friends were on the way from the Continent to render him what assistance they could.

Mr. Poland, who represented the public prosecutor, opposed the application. The prosecutor had suffered much pain and anxiety over the matter, and was so worried that he was desirous of having the trial over as soon as possible.

The Lord Chief Justice scarcely wished to interfere; but he was always disposed to give full facilities for a prisoner conferring with his counsel, so that he might be properly defended.

After some further conversation, in the course of which it was stated that the prisoner had only been committed a fortnight ago, and that the next session of the Central Criminal Court would commence at the end of this month, the learned judge decided that the trial should be postponed until then.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·552
Temperature of the Air	88·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	82·8
Dew Point	81·3
Relative humidity of Air	·805
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	93·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	83·8
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, SW, W, NW, S, W, SW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	288
Fall of Rain	0·26
Total fall during month	0·33
" " year	0·71

* From midnight to midnight.

AN ANCIENT BRITISH SHIP.

THE following paragraph appeared in the *Eastern Morning News* of April 21:—

"INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT BRIGG.

"A discovery has just been made at Brigg which has aroused considerable interest among antiquarians. While engaged in excavating at the Brigg Gasworks, some workmen came upon a large boat embedded in the clay some three or four feet below the surface. On the boat being bared yesterday it was found to be 48 feet long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 9 inches deep. It is undoubtedly of very ancient construction, being cut of a solid piece of oak. Great care is being taken in order to get the boat out of the bed with as little damage as possible.

Seeing this paragraph, a correspondent of a contemporary visited the scene of the excavation, and thus describes the discovered vessel:—

A circle has been marked out in a field adjoining the gasworks for a new holder, and, marvellous to state, it embraced the whole of this vessel. When two or three feet of the soil and marine warp had been excavated the head of the vessel presented itself. It was not known to be other than a piece of oak and was consequently damaged to some slight extent; it was followed up and found to be a boat whereon careful excavation ensued. The vessel lies at right angles to, and only a few yards from, the River Ancholme, which discharges itself into the Humber at Ferriby sluice, and, as the stern is considerably lower than the head, it has the appearance of being stranded or beached on the bank of the river, where it must have sunk into the soft silt, ooze, or marine warp, which, rising by degrees wholly enveloped it. It is quite clear that the upper part was never exposed to the weather or it would have perished, and the lower part only, as has been the case in other discoveries, would have alone been preserved.

The measurements given above indicate an enormous tree; but I find they only refer to the inside, or to the hold, dug out of the trunk of the tree. The tree itself is the finest stick of oak I have ever seen and there is no tree growing in England to-day that is its equal. The straight, even growth and the enormous length of the trunk before any branches present themselves imply that it grew in some forest or soil highly favourable to its development. The diameter at the butt is about 5 feet 3 inches; at the first branch (which was nearly 50 feet above the ground, it is about 4 feet 9 inches), and throughout this length it is as straight and uniform as if turned in a lathe. These figures represent the tree after being divested of its bark and sapwood, which combined would be four to six inches in thickness, the sapwood of oak being worthless for any purpose.

The trunk of this tree, measured over the bark, contained between 900 and 1,000 cubic feet, and when dressed for converting into this vessel contained 700 cubic feet. The log was flattened on the top for "digging out," which has been performed in a very workmanlike manner with the axe or adze. The head or prow is rounded off somewhat blunt, and gives one the impression of its being used as a ram. The stern end is shaped or bevelled, the excavation being carried through and a plank end fitted in, the planks being fitted into grooves wrought in the inside face of the vessel. As this plank end of the vessel was fixed in a perpendicular position, it follows that the sides—being sloped or bevelled—projected some distance beyond. These projections beyond the stern boards have the appearance of brackets intended to support a raised deck or seat. Towards the top edges there are large holes pierced through the wood; at first sight I thought these might have been used for mooring the vessel, but I am now of opinion they have been laced through with ropes or cords to bind in the sides and press them to the plank ends. Along the sides of the vessel, towards the centre, there are other holes, the purpose of which I cannot conceive. They are too small and square through the wood to have been used by oars. The floor of the boat is upwards of 40 feet long and 4 feet wide, perfectly flat and level, and without any signs of a mast being fixed therein. The sides are hewn quite perpendicular, and towards the stern there are some brackets left in the solid wood as if to support the ends of a seat. There is a hollow at the head as if for a bowsprit, and near to was a piece of crooked oak somewhat partaking in shape of an elphant's tusk. Nothing has been found in the boat, except some pieces of Scotch fir, but near to it were some curious bones, which have not been identified.

Such then is this, the finest and most perfect ancient British vessel that has ever been found the size of it impresses it as regal, a "Great Harry of its time; and when manned with its rowers or paddlers it must have presented a strange sigh floating on the great estuary of the Humber.

A STORMY CAREER.

A VERY chequered and stormy career has just come to a close, news having arrived that Lord Charles Hamilton, the only brother and heir of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, has just died up the Riviera. Lord Charles, whose vagaries were the talk of Paris and the German Spas some 20 years ago, finding it impossible to live in England had, for the last 10 years or so, made Biarritz his home, and although he had married some years ago the divorced wife of M. Paskiewitch, a nephew of the notorious pacifier of Poland, this marriage would seem to have been invalid as he was the accepted suitor of the Princess Pignatelli's daughter. It was reported last year, after Lord Charles had been received into the Roman Catholic Church, that a marriage between him and Mdlle. Pignatelli had been celebrated, the Church not regarding the previous marri

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

THE biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in only 5 lakhs of wire transfers being allotted on Bombay at 1s. 5 9-16d. but special allotments are reported of 10 lakhs in transfers and Rs. 1,30,000 in bills. For these Reuter gives no rate, but in all probability 1s. 5 9-16d. was also the price, that being evidently the limit which Government were holding for. If that be the correct reading of the sitdation it is not indicative of any great amount of strength. The pressure for money on this side is evidently not excessive if the banks decline to pay 1s. 5 9-16d. for more thau 15 lakhs, and once the end of this month and the first week in June is tided over the strain will rapidly decrease.

EXCHANGE here this morning nominally opened firm at the top rates of yesterday, but it soon became apparent that the tendency, of the market was much more in favour of buying than selling. The Banks accordingly reduced their drawing rates 1-16d. and their buying figures nominally 1-32d., although the indications were that rather better could have been done. However that might be, there were practically no sellers of private paper at current rates, either ready or forward, and as there must be a fair amount of bills making this may be taken as showing that merchants generally believe in doing better by waiting. Current rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 7-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5½d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5 21-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1 26⅝ to ½	,,

The position of Silver in the Mint as shown by the statement yublished in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 15th May 1886	57,36,080
Silver received during the week	53,404
	58,49,484
New coin paid during the week	6,01,000
	52,49,484
Last week	58,47,720

The shipments of Silver from London advised by Reuter are £30,000 for the week.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quieter again to-day and Fours are back to Rs. 97½ at the close. Fours-and-a-half we still quote at Rs. 101.

SHARES remain very quiet with next to nothing doing, except amongst the brokers themselves. Bombay Burmah Trading have further improved Rs. 25 to Rs. 3,100, but this is almost the only movement reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed, Reuter says, with a hardening tendency, the sales being 15,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices all remain unaltered, but in Americans to arrive an advance of 1-64d. is quoted, and from New York a rise of 6 points is advised in Futures. The effect of this here to-day has been quite insignificant, the tone of the market being only just steady with a very small business doing Prices are unchanged, or at all events no deaver. The following are the receipts as given by the Chamber of Commerce, the total for the week ending to-day being 75,000 bales :—

Growth.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	57,223	16,349
Broach	610	174
Hingnghat	73	22
Bengals	1,444	413
Berar	4,717	1,348
Khandeish	2,173	621
Barsee and Nuggur	3,575	1,021
Western and Madras	630	180
Compta and Dharwar.	1,409	403
Persian	694	198
Sind	1,204	344
Total Day's Receipts	73,757	21,073
Total Receipts for 3 days, 24th to 26th.	160,333	45,808
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	3,939,935	112,398
Do. 1885	2,773,385	792,396

In WHEAT and SEEDS new business is still stagnant, exporters confining their attention at the moment to the completion of this month's shipments. Spot prices in every instance are unchanged, forward especially for wheat we should call easier.

The following are the arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwst.
Sea	13,255	29	...	161	...	543
B.B. & C.I.Ry	17,768	6,756	2,714	...	1,227	.....
G.I.P.Ry	63,975	22,251	606	254	77	66
Total	94,998	29,036	3,020	415	1,304	609
Total to 3 days.	318,289	109,458	25,926	5,671	4,134	1,470
Total for 1886 since 1st Jan.	5,639,716	2,590,403	710,233	742,266	59,710	297,548
Do. 1885	4,906,926	3,688,955	823,743	980,732	.....	.....

FREIGHTS aae unchanged. Agents in some cases are trying to get extra rates for May shipment, but we cannot hear that much business has been done. We quote :—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready 20s.	18s. 9d.
London	,, 22s. 6d.	...
Open Charter	,, 20s. at 21s. 3d.	June.
Havre	,, 22s. 6d. at 23s. 9d.	May.
Dunkirk	,, 21s. 3d.	,,
Antwerp	,, 23s. 9d.	,,
Genoa	,, 31s. 3d. at 32s. 6d. at 2s.	
Trieste-Venice	,, 32s. 6d. at 2s.	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	710
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	114
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	—	485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	85d
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	670
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	675
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	985
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	—	45
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,110
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	735
Framji Sons Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	675
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	—	130
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	940
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	955
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	2,000	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	800	Rs. 45	1,215
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Jaffer Alli Bgin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	...	1,025
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	932½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	156
Madras United	650	900	1,000	Rs. 125	2,650xd
Mahalukmi	4,050	1,000	1,000	...	755
Manockjee Petit's	5,000	1,000	250	...	1,235
Massagon Spinning Co	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	185
Morarjee Goculdas	600	1,000	1,000	—	1,465xd
National Spinning	...	...	...	...	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	700
New Great Eastern	5,725	625	1,000	—	930
Oriental	..	250	250	—	580
People of India S. & W. Company	..	500	500	—	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning & Company.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	970
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	...	945
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,500
Shalapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	—	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	500	Rs. 12½	770
Southern India	1,000	500	...	...	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	315
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	—	880

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Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Mannar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	6
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	158
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	105	Rs. 20	177
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New issue	600		37½	10 2-3p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	...	500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	119
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Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	—	25 / 950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2½	..	10½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	245
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80	...	86
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	93
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	33
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	83
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 13	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	49
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	1¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
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MANDALAY.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BURMAH.

DEATH.

LILLEY—May 13, at Rangoon, W H Lilley, Survey of India, aged 39 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GUNNING—May 22, at Meerut, the wife of Daniel Gunning, Irrigation Branch, P W D, N-W P and Oudh, of a son.

NORTH—May 18, at "Last Hope" Goodalore, the wife of the late Brownlaw Hamilton North, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CARMODY—DODSON—May 15, at Bellary, at the Church of St Mary of the Angels, by the Rev Fr Doraswamy assisted by the Rev Frs F X and A Kroot, John, eldest surviving son of the late Cornelius Carmody, of Madras, to Annie, eldest daughter of James Dodson, of Guntakal.

DEATH.

HASTINGS—April 27, at Durham, Holloway Walrond Hastings, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, aged 45 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1886.

THE message which the Chinese Government has sent to London respecting the mission to Thibet is not satisfactory. The Court of Pekin recommend that the mission be reduced in numbers and strictly limited to commercial objects ; otherwise the Thibetans "will oppose the progress of the party in their country owing to the nature of its composition." The composition of the mission, however, need cause no alarm either to the Thibetans—or which we suspect is much more to the purpose—to the authorities at Pekin. It will be headed by Mr. Colman Macaulay, whose personal intercourse with the Chinese Government at Pekin a few months ago should have satisfied them that he is not a very likely man to give an aggressive character to the expedition. He will take with him about a dozen officers, for the most part scientific men, and his escort will consist of a couple of hundred men of the 3rd Pioneers. It does not appear whether Mr. Macaulay arranged with the authorities at Pekin what should be the strength of his escort, but it is highly improbable that either he or they were silent upon so important a point. But even supposing that they were, the escort proposed is not excessive. We are accustomed to see quite as many followers in the train of second class Native Chiefs who come to Bombay on those visits of pleasure and policy which are so profitable to them and so interesting to us. A smaller escort, perhaps, would have been adequate, but its proportions are not large enough to justify the Chinese Government in raising difficulties on the point a fortnight before Mr. Macaulay and his party propose to start for the Thibetan frontier. The English Government, it seems to us, would be justified in doubting the sincerity of the caution addressed to them from Pekin. The question is not only whether the opposition hinted at in the Chinese despatch is probable, but whether it is from the Thibetans themselves that it is likely to come. All the world knows the peculiar relations of the people of Thibet to the Court of Pekin. Thibet is after all an integral part of the Chinese Empire, administered by officials subordinate to Pekin, and garrisoned by Chinese troops as numerous as the British garrison in India. And while it is true that the Llamas and the monks at Llassa have always resented the intrusion of strangers in their territory, it has always been clearly recognized that the key to the closely-locked gates of Thibet have been kept not at Llassa, but at Pekin. It was in frank recognition of that fact that Mr. Macaulay was sent to Pekin last year, and the success of his preliminary mission seemed to carry with it the assurance that no serious obstacles would be found in the way of the expedition to Llassa. If the attitude of the Chinese Government has changed since then, we are very reluctant to believe that the cause is to be found in any serious regard for the susceptibilities of the Thibetans, whose objections to Mr. Macaulay and his following of two hundred sepoys would be in any case mollified by the knowledge that he came armed with the recommendations of the Court of Pekin. We must seek in the diplomatic situation between England and China for the sudden and annoying change in the disposition of the Chinese Government towards the mission.

The key to the problem, we strongly suspect, is to be found at Bhamo. If the British Government had followed Mr. Demetrius Boulger's generous advice, and conceded to China an irregular triangle of territory of which the base would rest upon the Yunnan border, and the apex would be at the meeting of the waters in the neighbourhood of Bhamo, we should probably have heard little just now of the danger of taking two hundred sepoys to Llassa. The Chinese are making the best use of their diplomatic cards. With them, at least as much as with the peoples of the West, diplomacy is a game of give and take. They put forward their claims to suzerainty over Bhamo, and they think it fair game to meet our denial of those claims by revealing hitherto unexposed obstacles on the road to Llassa. This is astute, and we are not at liberty to take high moral ground about it. We ourselves are not above playing our best cards when the state of the game calls upon us to do so, and it would be unreasonble to call out for fair play whenever we find that our opponents answer our move by making a better one. But we must recognise the fact that the Chinese have for the moment at all events managed to place a rather serious obstacle in our way. If the expedition set out before a new understanding has been arrived at, we shall do something more than repudiate our candid friends at Pekin ; we shall embark upon it in the face of their ill-concealed hostility, and that may prove to be a disadvantage of a very practical kind. The more valuable the countenance of Pekin to the enterprise, the more disadvantageous will our position be if we go forward without it. It will be better to frankly recognise that fact—just as frankly as we recognised it when we sent Mr. Colman Macaulay to Pekin to conciliate the Tsung-li-Yamen. In other words, the solution of the problem must be sought for not by the Government of India, but by the Foreign Office at home. There is no question of the abandonment of the expedition because of difficulties which have been raised at the eleventh hour. The late Government assured us that the diplomatic aspect of their Burmese policy was eminently satisfactory, and that there was every prospect of arriving at an understanding with China upon the points in which that Power was interested. This, unfortunately, was six months ago, and their successors do not appear to have gone far in the interval towards arriving at an understanding. But the mills of Chinese diplomacy grind slowly, as the French Foreign Office might tell Lord Rosebery, and we dare say that it is no surprise even to Lord Salisbury to find that the Bhamo question is still open. While it remains open we must not wonder if the way to Llassa is barred by difficulties—superfluous, irritating, and unreal though we know them to be—such as those which the authorities at Pekin have raised in recommending that Mr. Colman Macaulay should go in impossibly light marching order, with chuprassies in lieu of sepoys, and with as few of those as he can conveniently do with.

The situation is annoying enough, inasmuch as it seems to have taken out of our hands the determination of the date at which the mission is to set out. We are justified in suspecting the *bona fides* of the Chinese Government in the matter, but we should not be equally justified, from the point of view of expediency, in making an uncalculating rush into the highlands of Thibet. There is no question on the one hand of abandoning an enterprise upon which our minds have been made up long since, and from which certain very tangible advantages may be gained for India. There is no question, on the other hand, of forcing our way into the country against clear indications that our presence there would be disquieting or offensive. Despite the intention of sending two hundred armed men with Mr. Macaulay, the purpose of the expedition is purely commercial. This is not the time when we should find it good policy to needlessly put ourselves in political antagonism with the Chinese, and our aspirations in regard to Thibet are really of the most commonplace and business like kind. We want to do nothing with Thibet but to trade with it. It may be that China repents herself of her complacency in promising to open the country to our trade. She may very naturally object to the introduction of Indian teas into a country so largely supplied from her own gardens, especially as the fame of Indian teas is growing in the world, and it might lead the Thibetans to believe that there is tea to be had as well grown and as rich as that which reaches them from China. Thus far the balance of trade with Thibet, however, has been as three to one against us, and we are persuaded that much more can be done than has hitherto found its way into the record. Meanwhile we shall learn to speak admiringly, even if not always approvingly, of the methods of Chinese diplomacy. It is subtle, embarrassing, and effective, and we shall be glad when it is again directed to the confounding of some of our neighbours. As things go, it is not be defeated without trouble and delay ; but we ought to have been prepared for the reminder that the way to Llassa, *via* Pekin, may be made very tedious if it so please the Celestial luminaries of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

WE have so recently referred to the legal reforms instituted in the Nizam's territory that there is little need to notice at length the able and exhaustive report upon the administration of justice for the year 1884-85 which the Chief Justice, Mr. Mehdi Hassan, has presented to His Highness's Government. The report, however, furnishes abundant evidence that the reforms are not merely upon paper, but that they are exercising a very real influence upon the mode in which justice is administered in the State. The High Court is in all directions asserting the wholesome powers of control and supervision over the subordinate courts which for very good reason have lately been entrusted to it. Some of the judicial officers of the State, it is true, are slow to adapt their methods to the new régime, and here and there default has been made in submitting returns. The High Court itself has set the other courts a good example in expeditiousness of work. We in Bombay are not flattered by the series of comparative tables which exhibit the period of pendency of suits in the Hyderabad Court and in the High Court of this Presidency, where 433 days on the average lapsed between the institution and the final disposal of contested cases, as against 117 days in the Nizam's Court. In appeal work the Chief Justice claims credit for similar expeditiousness, the average duration of appeals having been 120 days, against 476 in Bombay and 369 in Madras, in 1883. In the subordinate appellate courts the work was got through with equal rapidity. But the Hyderabad judicature is not overburdened with work, and it has the good fortune to avoid a blocking of its courts by arrears. Mr. Mehdi Hassan takes note of a tendency to increase of litigation, and this will probably continue with the growth of trade, and with the growth of confidence in the courts. At present the people have not learnt to love going to law as their neighbours have done. In the Berars, with a third of the population, there are nearly twice as many suits instituted. The percentage of suits to population in Hyderabad is still, in fact, singularly low, being only ·17 per cent. against ·27 in the North-West Provinces, ·36 in Mysore, ·74 in Oudh, ·75 in Madras, and ·85 in Bombay. And this is not necessarily to the disadvantage of the Nizam's subjects, since the Chief Justice tells us that suits for the declaration of fancy rights, which may be considered "the luxuries of litigation," and even those for damages in respect of torts, are quite exceptional.

ALMOST all the elements of modernised tragedy are discoverable in the moving story known as the Mazagon kidnapping case, which reappeared yesterday at the High Court. The parts of Brabantio and Othello in this romance of the dockyard are respectively played by Vincent Gatt and Francisco Martinello, while the heroine, Antonia, completes the *dramatis personæ*. So far the loves of Francisco and Antonia have run anything but smoothly. Not from the balcony, but from the witness-box, has it been the hard fate of the maiden to confess her love, a passion which even her lover's counsel yesterday solemnly informed the Court of Appeal was a devoted attachment beside which life itself counted as nought to the love-sick girl. Sad to say from the spirit in which the legal proceedings are being conducted, there appears little hope of the affair being amicably settled, as the young people so ardently wish, in Hymen's Court. The father—if the statements of Mr. Sergeant Atkinson may be relied on—is only to be compared with the sternest of melodramatic parents. Young Francisco in vain offers the luxurious comforts of a stevedore home to the sighing damsel, whilst her father prosecutes him for stealing away an old man's daughter, and carries his would be son-in-law from one tribunal to another. The Chief Presidency Magistrate having dismissed one charge against him, the High Court was yesterday asked to direct Mr. Cooper to retry the case on the ground that a recently discovered note, in which the defendant wrote from gaol imploring forgiveness, must secure his conviction. Here is an incident for the playwriters. Mr Cooper's decision was nevertheless upheld. Then the defendant's counsel asked leave in his turn to prosecute the prosecutor on the ground that in his petition he had falsely represented the magistrate as refusing to hear the whole of the evidence. This application was also refused, their lordships declining to place this construction on the petitioners' words. This does not terminate the litigation, for it was stated in Court that a summons is pending against the father of this Latter Day Desdemona for forcibly taking the law into his own hands.

THE Parsee community are taking measures for increasing the efficacy of their existing agencies for promoting female education. The difficulty of supplying female teachers for the schools under the management of the Girls' School Association has of late been increasingly felt, and funds are now being raised for establishing a normal class, through which all the more advanced pupils will be passed, and from which the teachers will be recruited from time to time as may be required. It is expected that the advantages of the arrangement will be twofold. It will dispense with the necessity of sending pupils qualifying for teachers to schools belonging to other communities—an advantage which, whatever estimate may be formed of it by outsiders, the Parsees are anxious to have and willing to pay for. And it will send into Parsee society a constant draft of young women who have received the best education, special and general, that specially chosen teachers can supply them with, including a thorough knowledge of English, which there is some difficulty of obtaining under the present constitution of the schools under the management of the Association. This is carrying a step further the great work begun a generation ago by the late Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel, Mr. Bengali and other pioneers of social and intellectual progress in the community, and it deserves to succeed.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

THE Simla Philharmonic Society is fulfilling its mission very well ; a sufficient number of members have joined, which insures funds and amateurs are to assist. The Monday Concerts are fairly well attended, the theatre having been better lighted and ventilated since the first performance. At the second concert there was a very pretty effective solo and chorus sung, "No Tocaran Campanas," which received an encore. At the third, Mrs. Johnson sang "The River of Years," and was most enthusiastically encored. She has a very sweet and well trained voice, and sings with great expression. We are promised a grand evening concert in July, and doubtless it will be a very good one, as Simla is particularly fortunate this season in having a large number of musical amateurs. One rather important member of the new society, Colonel Low, has been called to higher duties in lower latitudes, but the honour and glory of commanding a brigade in Burma must to some extent be neutralized by the difference in temperature. The theatrical world is a long time pulling itself together this season. I believe the first performance has got no further than talking of what play is to be rehearsed, so when it will be performed is a matter for speculation. This time last year one piece had been acted.

We have not been entirely frivolous this week, the Natural History Society, which was founded last season, has made a praiseworthy attempt to popularize the knowledge of some of its members, and a very interesting paper was read to the members of the society and their invited friends, by Colonel H. Collett on Wednesday last. The subject was "Two Simla Plants," and Colonel Collett, remembering the fact that we were not all botanists, began by explaining the meaning of the technical terms used, and so enabled us all to follow the description he gave of the phenomena of dimorphism, polymorphism, and cleistogamy exhibited in a peculiar way by the plants he had chosen for his paper. For the benefit of those interested in such subjects, I may as well mention that the plants were Primula veris (cowslip) and Lythrum Talicaria. Mr. Ilbert, the president of the society, in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ENGLISH MISSION TO THIBET.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Chinese Government has sent a communication to the British Government recommending that the mission to Thibet, under Mr. Colman Macaulay, which is to leave India early next month, should be reduced in numbers and strictly limited to commercial objects, as was originally proposed, otherwise the Thibetans will oppose the progress of the party in their country owing to the nature of its composition.

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

MOSCOW, MAY 26.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar arrived here to-day, *en route* to St. Petersburg from Livadia. The Mayor in the address which was presented to His Majesty said that the restoration of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea strengthened the belief that the Christian Cross will yet shine in place of the Mahomedan Crescent over the dome of the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

His Majesty in his reply, however, avoided all reference to this part of the address.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Her Majesty the Queen left Windsor Castle for Balmoral yesterday.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27

The English and Russian parties were still at Andkhui on the 20th. They were to leave for the Oxus on the 25th. The general health has improved since the damp weather ceased. The maximum thermometer shows 93 deg in the tents. The nights are cool. Mr. Griesbach is much better, and is on his way back to Andkhui.

THE DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF MANIPUR.

The Maharaja of Manipur died on the 20th. The succession of the eldest son has not been unopposed, but steps have been taken to preserve peace on the frontier.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRETPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

General Stewart, Quarter Master General, Madras, has been appointed Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent. Colonel Way, 3rd Infantry, acts pending his arrival.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 27.

Italian mail steamer Singapore, which left Bombay for China on Friday, the 7th instant, arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, MAY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Manora, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 27

French mail-steamer Oxus from Suez arrived.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed with an hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market is firm but little doing.

G. F. Dhollera	.....	3¼d.
4½ per cent. Rentes	.....	109¼
3 „ Consols for account	.....	101⅛
Bar Silver	.....	451
4 „ Rupee Paper	.....	70½
4½ „ „	.....	73½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Tavoy route to Bangkok right.
Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, May 26.

10 p.m. .. .. 82·7

THURSDAY, May 27.

6 a.m. .. .. 83·1
10 a.m. .. .. 88·3
2 p.m. .. .. 88·8
4 p.m. .. .. 88·4

THE Stanley Opera Bouffe Company will to-night give a performance of "H. M. S. Pinafore" at the Gaiety Theatre.

MR. F. S. P. LELY, C.S., has been appointed to be Administrator of the Porebunder State in Kattywar. The appointment takes effect from the date of the return to duty of Mr. W. B. Mulock as Collector of Surat.

LIEUTENANT C. H. C. HEYMAN, S.C., has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad.

MR. R. COURTENAY acts as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Rutnagherry till further orders.

MR. W. H. HORSLEY received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara from Mr. W. H. Crowe on the 13th instant.

MR. LAMB, Bombay Veterinary Department, retires on a pension of £450 from the 4th proximo.

THE furlough to Europe for nine months on private affairs granted to Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Nutt, S. C., acting First Assistant Political Agent in Jhalavad, has been cancelled at his own request.

MR. T. D. MACKENZIE, Acting Secretary to Government, has been appointed to act as President of the Central Committee for Vernacular and Departmental examinations during the absence of Mr. J. Nugent.

MR. A. S. BULKELEY has been appointed to act as Survey and Settlement Commissioner during the absence of Mr. T. H. Stewart.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel to be Superintendent, Veterinary College and Hospital, Bombay.

MR. C. H. CANDY, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapore, has passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard; Dr. J. Pollen, Assistant Commissioner in Sind, has passed an examination in Beluchi.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to Mr. W. F. Lord, C.S., and Mr. H. Barrett, Deputy Conservator of Forests, for four and two months, respectively.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. ARNOTT has been appointed to act as Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Native General Hospital, during the absence of Brigade Surgeon H. V. Carter.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 25th inst.:—"Rain in most districts of Gujerat, Kattywar, the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Scarcity of drinking water in two talukas of Dharwar and two of Khandesh. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight and small-pox in parts of four districts."

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, the new Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan, reached Quetta on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

THE jute and gunny bag godowns of the Wellington Mill at Serampore have been almost destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at two lakhs.

THE water scheme for Mhow Cantonment that was strongly recommended by Generals Phayre and Gillespie, and backed up by Sir Lepel Griffin, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The work is estimated to cost about six lakhs of rupees.

THE first lecture of the season at the United Service Institution, Simla, will be delivered early next month by Dr. W. W. Hunter, who will take Aurungzebe and the decline of the Deccan Army as his theme. The Viceroy will probably preside.

PLANTS and animals for public gardens in India are now permitted to be shipped from the Prince's Dock or any of the Port Trust bunders, free, the shippers or consignees supplying their own labour.

THE *Government Gazette* publishes the names of the students who have passed the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art examination for certificates and prizes.

MONDAY was observed as a general holiday at Simla, the usual salute being fired and a Volunteer parade held; but as the news of General Hughes's death became generally known in the afternoon a gloom was cast over the station. In the evening the Viceroy held the Birthday *levée* at the Viceregal Lodge, at which the Commander-in-Chief and personal staff appeared with the usual sign of military mourning. The Birthday ball, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed until next week.

THAT most successful of all members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India, Sir George Kellner, formerly Military Accountant-General of India, and now Assistant Paymaster in the Court of Chancery, was very ill when the mail of the 1st instant left London. He entered the U. C. S. in 1841, and retired in 1877 with the highest pension.

FROM Teheran it is reported that the Emperor of Russia will shortly pay a visit to the Turcoman territory. Seif Dowleh will proceed to Askabad to welcome him. Troops are being despatched to Kotchan to meet His Majesty on the frontier. The Governors of Khorasan and Derequez have been ordered to facilitate the transport of provisions into the Turcoman territory. The Shah intends to meet the Czar at Enzeli, and the preparations for his journey have already been begun.

THE West of India Portuguese Railway being just completed from Marmagoa harbour to the foot of the Ghats, a distance of forty miles, His Excellency the Governor-General Senhor Amaral went over the line by the first train on the 21st instant. His Excellency then inspected the heavy ghat works, returning the next day. The greater number of the twelve tunnels on the Portuguese section of the line are pierced, and all are expected to be so within the next two months. The harbour works are being closed for the monsoon; but the quay is more than three-fourths and the breakwater more than half done.

THE actual appointment of Brigadier-General Alfred Johnson to the vacant post of Inspector-General of Artillery has not yet been gazetted, but the *Pioneer* understands that it is likely to be very shortly. The Allahabad paper adds:—"The new Inspector-General will work on somewhat different lines from those which heretofore curtailed his usefulness. Instead of confining himself to inspections he will take every opportunity of getting batteries to manœuvre together. Now-a-days the great exponents of the art of war insist on the necessity of working guns in masses; hence the terms 'Corps Artillery;' and instead of the single battery being the unit, there is a tendency to make the division the working unit, so as to ensure fire discipline and general supervision. The training in connection with this can only be carried out by giving the Inspector-General of Artillery more power; and if the appointment in India is maintained those are the lines the Inspector-General will probably work on, of course seeing, as heretofore, that the equipment and interior economy of batteries are kept up to the mark."

A RUMOUR has reached Thayetmyo that dacoits have killed Mr. Thurston, Civil Officer at Toundwingyi, while collecting revenue. This rumour is of doubtful authority, but the dacoit leader, Hla Bo Has, has resumed operations near the old frontier after the return of Colonel Hamilton's column. Troops are out again; also Captain Cresswell, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Davidson, Superintendent of Police. Two hundred more men at Thayetmyo are ready to start at a moment's notice. The dacoits, driven out of the more southern districts, seem to be making their way northwards, and considerable numbers now are in the old borderland between Thayetmyo and Minhla. They plunder Chittagonian cattle-dealers, and harass the telegraph party. They have attacked some villages, and burned a police thannah. The police bolted as usual.

THE *Hindu Patriot* thus refers to the suggestion made by "C. S." in our columns that betelnut should be taxed:—"Not a bad idea, considering that the only luxury, nay necessity of Indians, will be taxed, and the taxing machinery move on without troubling 'C. S.' or his brood. It is a pity the suggestion had not come earlier."

THE Bishop of Peterborough has declined to interfere with the Wantage Sisters, who have been accused by certain busy-bodies of indulging in Romish proclivities. Dr. Magee says that, while he is no lover of ritual, he is not going, in order to please any one, to set up his own standard as a rule for other people. "So long as good women are doing a noble work, he will not do anything so contemptible, mean, and unmanly as to boycott and quarrel with them on account of candle-ends." *Truth* says:—"These are admirable sentiments; and I only regret that all the bishop's right reverend brethren do not act upon his excellent precept, that 'a bishop is bound, of all persons, to be tolerant.' If they did, the Church would be a very much more popular institution than it is ever likely to become under the present dispensation."

A MR. T. E. CANDLER, M. E., writing from the Hongkong Club, on the 13th March, to the *Mining Journal*, says that he has visited and lived on the Indian gold fields, and he therefore cautions the investing public against the excitement arising in reference to many of these mines. "Generally speaking the elements of a successful mine are wanting, and the explorations and mining work already done in the various districts proves that while gold exists it is found in such treacherous deposits that a continued output is highly improbable. I fully believe that not 10 per cent. of the capital sunk in the Indian gold mines will ever be returned in gold billion." He does not say whether he visited the Mysore mines. As for the return in gold bullion, it is worthy of remark, says the *Madras Mail*, that the Mysore Company has already made a return of about 33 per cent. of its capital.

IT will be remembered that, on the 7th October, 1885, the Court-Martial assembled at Fort St. George to try Paymaster Tew, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, found that officer guilty of fraudulently misapplying public money, sentenced him to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service, but recommended him to mercy, primarily because of "the failure of the officer commanding his regiment, and of the Military Accounts Department to take due steps to stop irregularities." Sir Donald Stewart, Commander-in-Chief in India, in confirming the sentence, remarked:—

The first of the grounds recorded in the recommendation to mercy is in the nature of a censure upon the Commanding Officer of the prisoner, and upon the Department of Military Accounts, and should have been omitted. The question as to the facilities given for the commission of the offences by the neglect of other parties was not for the Court to consider and censure, it having nothing to do with the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The most that the Court could properly have done would have been to report its views in a separate letter to the confirming authority."

The Government of Madras has now finally disposed of the case, and in ordering the amount of Major Tew's deficiency, Rs. 21,738, to be written off, the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of expressing his opinion that all necessary precautions, within the limits of the regulations, were taken by the Military Accounts Department in connection with the irregularities of the late Paymaster. Accordingly, he considers that the imputation of negligence and inaction recorded in the sentence passed by the Court-Martial against the Department was improper, and without evidence on which such a conclusion could be founded.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C. TRITTON, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed leave to Europe for one year on urgent private affairs.

CAPTAIN A. A. PEARSON, B. S. C., 24th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant Quartermaster General and Captain C.S. Shepherd, Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be Brigade Major on the staff of the 3rd Brigade in Upper Burmah.

COLONEL HARRIS, late Commandant of the 11th Bengal Infantry, has just returned from active service in Upper Burma, and took over formal charge as commandant of the Presidency Volunteer from Major W. A. Browne, who has officiated throughout the past season.

IT was recently stated that Captain John Gordon, Paymaster, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, had died at Naini Tal on the 10th inst. Intelligence, however, has since reached Madras, that it is not Captain John, but Captain James L. J. Gordon, who died at that station on the 7th instant. Captain Gordon proceeded to Naini Tal lately on sick leave from Jullundur, where he had only returned to duty a few months ago from the half pay list, on which he had been placed when at home on sick leave during the greater part of 1885. He joined the army as Ensign in the 58th Foot in 1864, and after serving with that regiment for many years, obtained his Captaincy in the 59th, with which regiment he took an active part in the last Afghan war, and marched with Sir Donald Stewart's force from Kandahar to Cabul. He married a daughter of Colonel Willis, late Commissary-General, Bengal, and it may be in the memory of some of our readers that that lady was nearly assassinated by her kitmatgar at Lahore during her husband's absence in Afghanistan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 26.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in Diamond Island. A small depression is lying to the west of Pegu. The pressure has risen elsewhere, rather quickly in some of the Punjab stations. East to south-east winds prevail in Burma and Northern India; south to south-west in the Central Indian plateau; and southerly in most stations in the Peninsula. The skies are thickly clouded and rainy in South Madras, Arrakan, and Assam, and partially clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and Bengal. The sky is clear in North-Western and Central India. Local storms have occurred in the Upper Provinces with rain on the hills. The temperature has risen in the Peninsula, Lower Bengal, and Assam. It has fallen elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Burdwan, 2 inches; Colombo and Akyab, 1½ inches; Gya, Negapatam, and Cochin, 1 inch. Previously:—Calicut, 7 inches; Dinagepore and Hazaribagh, 1½ inches; Wellington and Gauhati, 1 inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(May 27, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity at 10 a.m.	Total fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	·510	94·0	WSW	20	0·00
Surat.....	·580	92·5	SW	F	0·00
Bombay	·693	88·3	S	32	0·56
Rutnagherry	·708	87·0	SSE	..	0·66
Karwar	·751	79·1	SW	F	0·50
Mangalore ..	·788	77·9	SSE	6	1·32
Calicut	·807	78·6	Calm.	0	1·69
Cochin	·841	83·5	SSE	M	1·37
Masulipatam	·733	89·8	SE	8	0·09
Madras	·763	88·8	WSW	10	0·01
Negapatam..	·785	86·8	W	4	0·00

All signs of the cyclonic character of the atmospheric disturbance have now disappeared. The general distribution of barometric pressure has undergone a very rapid change, and it is now nearly the same as that which usually characterises the monsoon months though the gradients are steeper than usual between Bombay and Surat. The strong southerly wind which is now blowing at Bombay appears to be that which frequently ushers in the south-west monsoon.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

OUR London correspondent has sent us the following lines of questions relating to the currency question which have been formulated by the Royal Commission on the depression of trade:—

1. Has there been, within a period which can be distinctly defined, a fall (i.) in the gold prices, or (ii.) in the silver prices, of commodities in countries where those metals are respectively the standards of value?

2. If so, has the fall extended uniformly to all commodities, or has it been confined to some particular class or classes of commodities?

3. Apart from any circumstances which have tended to lower the price of particular commodities, or of commodities generally, are there any circumstances which have enhanced the value of the metal used as the standard?

4. Have similar circumstances ever occurred before, and what results did they produce?

5. To what causes do you assign the fluctuations which have occurred in in recent years in the ratio of the precious metals to one another?

6. Are there any indications that the development of the credit system, or other similar means of economising the use of the precious metals, has tended to counteract or retard the fall of prices?

7. What circumstances, apart from an appreciation of the metal used as the standard, have tended to bring about a fall of prices generally?

8. How is trade affected by alteration (i.) in the value of the metal used as the standard, and (ii.) in value of the precious metals *inter se*, especially in the case of trade between gold-using and silver-using countries?

9. What is the effect of the present relations of gold and silver upon the internal and external trade of India, and upon prices in that country?

THE MAZAGON KIDNAPPING CASE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court (Appellate Side) before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. Sergeant Atkinson appeared on behalf of Francisco Martinelli to show cause against an application made to the Court by Vincent Gatt, the prosecutor in the recent charge of kidnapping, asking that the proceedings of the magistrate should be sent for, and the order made by him discharging the accused reversed, and to direct the magistrate to complete the inquiry. Prosecutor, a stevedore, for whom Mr. Branson appeared, is the uncle of the accused, who was charged at the Fort Police Court on several occasions with kidnapping his cousin, Antonia, a girl under the age of fourteen.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson, in addressing the Court, read the petition in which it was stated by the prosecutor that the magistrate without having heard the whole of the evidence that the petitioner desired to adduce, and notwithstanding that the evidence actually given proved the case and was undisputed by the defendant, discharged the latter, and yet bound him over in the sum of Rs. 500 not to hold any conversation with the girl by letter or otherwise for one year. These statements, said the learned Sergeant, were utterly and entirely false. The letters of the girl herself showed the real relationship existing between her and the accused and the actual cause of her running away from home. This having been shown, Mr. Cooper asked the prosecutor if he had any more evidence to produce and was answered "no." The defendant, so far from admitting the charge, declared that he never asked the girl to leave home to his recollection, but if he ever did so it was by way of advice and not of temptation, as a means of evading for the future the harsh treatment of her father. The Magistrate, in giving judgment, said no jury would convict upon such evidence as had been given, and though the fact of the accused being bound over to keep away was not consistent with his entire innocence, the accused was asked if he would give security and assented by the advice of his counsel. The accused in his affidavit further submitted that he was willing to marry the girl, who was his first cousin, and was passionately devoted to him, and that his means as a stevedore foreman at Rs. 108 per month were sufficient to maintain in comfort a married couple in their position. Their Lordships had read the evidence, but had they read the last letter of the girl in which she speaks of ill treatment by her father just before she left his house and threatens to drown herself?

Mr. Branson: We say that the letter was written at the instigation of the accused.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: There is no evidence on that point.

Mr. Branson: Nor is there any evidence on the other point.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson further urged that if the prosecutor was really in possession of further evidence he ought to have told the Court what that evidence was. The letters showed that the girl had formed such an attachment for the accused that she was prepared to risk her life for him. When she left her father's house, the accused, too, did all he could to persuade her to return, and finally induced her to do so. The charge was really brought by the father of the girl against his nephew out of revenge, because his daughter, who was of marriageble age, was determined to marry him. Mr. Sergeant Atkinson read a second affidavit confirming the account given by the accused of the magisterial proceedings, this confirmation being elicited, inasmuch as the learned counsel observed, the statements in the petition affected Mr. Cooper equally as much as the accused.

Mr. Branson said it was ludicrous to suppose for a moment that the petitioner ever intended to charge misconduct against the Chief Magistrate, and equally ludicrous that he thought of making any charge against Mr. Sergeant Atkinson. All that was said in the petition was that there was other evidence adducible. One very important part of that evidence he held in his hand—a letter written by the accused from the gaol to the prosecutor.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: That is not in evidence.

Mr. Branson: That is exactly what I say. There is this other evidence.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: It is not stated in the affidavit.

Mr. Branson: I admit that.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: Well, then, it should not be referred to. I object to it.

Mr. Branson: It has been objected that there is nothing before the Court to show any other evidence exists

Mr. Justice Jardine: Was this other evidence tendered before the Magistrate?

Mr. Branson did not know that it was. The petitioner was not represented, and being a foreigner knew very little English. He did not say that other evidence was offered, but it existed and was of such importance as to be in the handwriting of the accused. The letter was signed by Captain Walshe at the gaol, through whom it was sent, and in it the accused implored forgiveness. The girl, who Mr. Sergeant Atkinson admitted was devoted to his client, said she went away to Bandora because he asked her to go, and that she did not intend to return but to live with the accused. The cross-examination at the time so far from being directed to impugn the accuracy of this statement was confined to the contents of the girl's letters. In cross-examination she said: "I went to Bandora. I wanted to marry the accused." What possible meaning could that have except as an excuse for the accused taking her away, and this could be no defence at all. Therefore Mr. Branson maintained that defendant did admit his guilt. No question as to the alleged ill-treatment of the girl by her father was put to her.

Mr. Justice Jardine having heard the arguments, said that when the Court granted the rule it was on the statement in the petition that evidence had been tendered to the magistrate which the magistrate had not taken. It appeared that the magistrate took all the evidence tendered by the prosecution, and having done that passed his order of discharge. In his opinion, they assumed, in the terms of section 153 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that no case had been made out against the accused on that evidence. It was the mere statement of the petitioner who was not asked to give any of the circumstances as to the enticement which it was for the prosecution to prove, as to whether it was oral or by letter, and at what time it took place, in order to induce the magistrate to believe the story. It was not for the defendant to prove the enticement by means of cross-examination. Their Lordships accordingly declined to say that the magistrate's opinion was wrong; they rather concurred with it, and therefore refused the order asked for.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson then applied for leave to prosecute the petitioner for having given false evidence. He had been actuated by most vindictive motives, and had twice struck the defendant, in respect of which a summons had been granted by Mr. Ryan. In his petition, the petitioner said that Mr. Cooper refused to hear the evidence which he wished to produce. It was important that such conduct should be stopped.

Mr. Justice Jardine: We decline to assent to that application, as the reading of the words is that the petitioner desired to adduce this evidence. It does not necessarily mean that he expressed his desire and does not say in plain terms that Mr. Cooper refused. We ought therefore to give him the benefit.

THE RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF MR. GRANT DUFF.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—There is a vague, yet widely spread impression in Madras that Mr. Grant Duff has felt it due to his political reputation to mark his disapproval of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy by placing in the hands of the Secretary of State his resignation of the office of Governor of Madras, and that Lord Kimberley has requested His Excellency to retain office until the termination of the usual quinquennial term, or until the beginning of November next. In regard to that policy, Mr. Grant Duff is in accord with his old chief at the India Office, the Duke of Argyle, with Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and the cream of the Liberal party, and it would be repugnant to his feelings to give any acquiescence to schemes which seem to him, as to most of his political friends, to be fraught with disaster to the Empire. In accepting the Governorship of Madras he relinquished for the period of his tenancy of the office the opportunity and right to intrude upon the public his opinions on other than Indian politics, but it is within his competence to recover his liberty of speech and action by divesting himself of his present official responsibilities. If it be the case that the Secretary of State has replied as is alleged, to the proposed resignation, he has acted with proper regard for the dignity of the office that Mr. Grant Duff holds. The retirement of His Excellency at this moment would assuredly be interpreted by the great majority of the local public as proof that recent agitation in Chingleput, Salem, Tanjore, and Madura has been instrumental in procuring the Governor's recall. Such an idea would tend to stimulate agitation, and to degrade authority. Moreover, it is undesirable to let the idea get abroad that the incumbent of an Indian Governorship is morally bound to resign when Her Majesty's Government for the time being adopts a domestic or European policy, that he cannot approve. A Viceroy or a Governor on India should be no party man so long as he remains in India, and his study of current European politics should be purely academical and personal. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is essentially a party man, and a change of Ministry in London is usually marked by the appearance of a new Viceroy at Dublin. It is much to be regretted that this system of changing Viceroys was not long ago abandoned. The introduction of a similar custom in India could not but tend to the disadvantage of this country. It is now understood that Mrs. Grant Duff, accompanied by Captain Bagot, A. D. C., will leave Madras for Europe in August or September; and that Mr. Grant Duff, accompanied by another Aide-de-Camp, will leave early in November, and pass the winter in the Riviera.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. PORTER.

THE latest *Rangoon Times* to hand contains a letter from that journal's correspondent at Shwaygyeen, which gives some particulars regarding the late Mr. W. J. Porter, the District Superintendent of Police at that place, who destroyed himself in the earlier part of this month. The correspondent, writing on the 11th, says:—

I would be glad, with your permission, to make a few things public with reference to the sad and sudden death of Mr W. J. Porter, late Superintendent of Police here. I am not in the State secret of why and wherefore this officer was ordered away from a locality where is so much life and activity, compared, I am informed, with the place to which he was ordered. Those in authority should know best about such matters. What I wish to make known is the undisputed fact, that, had it not been for the prompt action of this officer, this town would not now be in existence. What is much more to the point is that it is very doubtful if any of us Christian residents would be alive to tell the tale. I feel confident that every one of the Christians who were in this town at the time of the late attack will cheerfully acknowledge that to the late Mr. Porter, and to him alone, under Providence, they owe their present existence. The Deputy Commissioner utterly failed to grasp the situation, having, not many days previously, declined to back a petition from the Burmese traders (who had somewhat to lose) that some troops might be stationed here, and he had actually gone out toward the railway line. Mr. Porter came very near being overcome by the insurgents, but making a detour returned to town, and, on his own responsibility, demanded troops from Tonghu, the telegram had hardly been despatched when the insurgents cut the wires in several places.

The little body of Europeans and Eurasians, scarcely a dozen then, entrenched themselves in a building with their families, every moment expecting an attack from a body of four to five hundred men, aided by even a large number of the scum of the town. Providence ordered it otherwise; some of the troops arrived just before the insurgents who were detained by one of those accidents the cause of which we pay so little regard to, and so it came to pass that instead of an undefended town, the insurgents in their rush met volleys of bullets and a well-ordered resistence.

Had Mr. Porter hesitated one moment in taking the responsibility of despatching that telegram, or had he not prudently avoided a collision with the poor force at his disposal and made a circuit to reach home, it seems almost impossible for us to have escaped, and now we are alive, and he is in his grave. He was ever of a very sedate, even to melancholy disposition.

There may have been State reasons for his removal, but it broke his heart after all he had done; but whether there was cause or not, we will know that he saved Shwaygyeen, and I think it would be a graceful act of gratitude if we subscribed some substantial sum for the widow and orphans.

THE LATE GENERAL HUGHES.

GENERAL HUGHES'S funeral took place at Simla on Monday. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff with various officers of Army Head-quarters and the Military Department assembled at the house at 7-30 a.m. On the ridge near the Church were many other civil and military officers, who fell in as the *cortegé* passed on to the Mall. A fatigue party of the Royal Irish Regiment were in advance, then the firing party, marching with arms reversed, with the Viceroy's band close behind them, next the bier covered with white roses and borne by native bearers, while immediately in rear was all military Simla in various uniforms, with here and there a black-coated civilian. A number of soldiers of the Royal Irish who had come voluntarily as mourners closed the procession, which was watched by a large number of natives.

The *cortegé* coming down the Mall at a very slow pace to the Dead March was joined by the Viceroy and Staff and the Executive Council and many others below the Club, where the road begins to descend from the Mall to the Cemetery, and here the whole party for a moment stood uncovered. From this point the Viceroy followed immediately after the bier alone, his Council, including the Chief, following close in his rear down the steep path to the cemetery. The band had ceased playing, but when the entrance was neared the strains of the Dead March again arose. On arrival at the lych gate the procession was met by the Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Tribe, and about fifteen ladies in deep mourning, including Lady Roberts and Mrs. and Miss Hughes, and here the coffin was covered with the Union Jack, and the sword and helmet of the deceased officer placed upon it. The native bearers transferred the bier to the fatigue party, the Viceroy and Council forming up on each side, and accompanying it uncovered to the grave. Mr. Tribe read the funeral service, and the coffin was lowered, and then the usual three volleys were fired, the troops were marched away, and the sad gathering dispersed.

Thomas Elliot Hughes was born in 1830 and was educated at a school near Exeter. He entered the Bengal Artillery in 1846, among his contemporaries at Addiscombe being Major-General Chesney and Major-General Macleod Innes of the Engineers. His first active service was seen under that distinguished soldier Sir Colin Campbell during the operations against the Utman Khels and the Ranizais in the Peshawar district in 1852. Shortly afterwards he was specially selected by the Punjab Government to construct the Bara and other forts in the Peshawar Valley. We next find him serving in No. 3 Mountain Train against the Bozdars in March 1857, when he was mentioned in despatches by Sir Neville (then Brigadier Chamberlain, and later on under the same commander n 1860 in the Mashue-Waziri expedition. When our camp at Pallosin under Colonel Lumsden was attacked at daybreak by a swarm of Wazirisword in hand, the Artillery, under Captains Maister and Hughes, came rapidly into action and materially contributed towards the repulse of the enemy. The experience he had gained during these frontier expeditions was doubtless of great value to Captain Hughes three years later at Umbeyla, where he commanded the Peshawar Mountain Battery. Here in the well remembered struggles for the "Crag" picquet, Hughes and his gallant gunners did fine service; on the second occasion on which that point of vantage was recaptured from us the victorious Bonnerwals came pouring down the hill knives in hand and got within a few yards of the battery; but they were received with such a terrible shower of case, served out as coolly as if the men were on parade, that the attack recoiled and melted away. In the orders of the day Sir Neville Chamberlain, a man of few words and always sparing in his praise, said:—"Captain Hughes, commanding the Peshawar Mountain Train, and his two subalterns, Lieutenants Conolly and Pemberton, had by the correctness of their fire and their readiness of resource under most trying circumstances materially aided these officers—some previously mentioned)—in arresting the torrent of the enemy, which was about to pour down, and in preventing them from improving their advantage till reinforcements could come up; they had well sustained the honour of the Royal Artillery." For his services in this campaign Captain Hughes received a brevet majority. In 1868 he accompanied the force under Major-General Wilde against the Black Mountain tribes, and had the misfortune to be accidentally wounded during the engagement on the 12th August. This concludes Major-General Hughes's war services; but that he enjoyed a high professional reputation is evident from the fact that he was specially selected by Sir Frederick Roberts to accompany him as commanding the Royal Artillery when our present Commander-in-Chief was appointed to command the troops in Natal subsequent to Sir George Colley's death at Majuba Hill. As Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, at the House Guards for four years, Colonel Hughes's clear, common sense and intelligence were fully appreciated. He returned to India to take up the post of Deputy Adjutant-General, R. A., in October 1882, and in little more than a year was appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal. On the Ordnance establishment of the three Presidencies being consolidated in April 1884, he became Director-General of the Department on April 1st, 1884. In December last he was recalled from leave while on the voyage home to act for General Wilson, and eventually took his seat as Military Member of Council on 1st March. The *Pioneer* says:—"Speaking of him as an artillerynan we may say that the present high state of efficiency of our Mountain Batteries is due in a great degree to his care and originality, and to the interest he took in every detail of their equipment. He was looked upon as one of the first authorities on the subject. As Military Member of Council his work was all before him. It is, however, not so much as a distinguished gunner or later on as the responsible military adviser to the Government of India that his old friends will love to recall him, but as "Tom" Hughes, a man of untarnished honour, loyal and chivalrous, *sans peur et sans reproche*, an officer and a gentleman. All who have been even for a short time at the head-quarters of Government will miss for a long time to come the tall wiry figure, the keen soldierly face, the kindly eye, and the ever-courteous greeting which characterized Thomas Elliott Hughes."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PROPOSED SOOPARI TAX.

THE *Bombay Samachar* in a lengthy article discusses the advisability or otherwise of imposing a tax on *supari*. The writer is strongly opposed to the idea, and states that the burden of such a tax would fall heavily on the poor.

THE BUGGYWALLA'S STRIKE.

REFERRING to the recent strike of the hack gharry drivers, the *Samachar* asks:—Do the writers in the English papers know how these drivers are treated by the native policemen? The latter order them about in a rude peremptory manner, and on the driver showing the least reluctance to carry out the order, the guardian of the public peace rushes up to the carriage and taking hold of the horse's reins pulls the unfortunate beast about regardless of the loud cries of the passengers. Under the cloak of "improvements" nothing has been left undone to bother the owners of hack conveyances. Yet the improvements have not been completely carried out, which shows a strange obliqueness of mental vision on somebody's part. That somebody has only to issue the order, but to the proprietors it means inconvenience, waste of money, and sacrifice of their old customs; no doubt certain improvements are wanted, but there must be a limit over the work of reform. We think that the so-called improvements are now somewhat overdone in case of the victorias, while nothing has been done in the matter of the bullock hackeries. This latter vehicle is one of the most cumbrous and uncomfortable structures that have been invented for the Bombay streets. It is a perfect nuisance to native women, who wish to avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, and yet the authorities are silent.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF MR. GRANT DUFF.

WE cannot believe the report that Mr. Grant Duff wishes to resign on account of his inability to agree with Mr. Gladstone's bill. It is not likely that a pleasure-loving Governor like Grant Duff would readily give up his Neilgherry hill for anything of the kind. If there be any truth in the rumour the step must be attributed to something else; probably, the Crole cases.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

MAHARAJA DHULEEPSING.

MR. STAFFORD HOWARD'S reply to a question put in Parliament about Maharaja Dhuleepsing may be characterised as very unsatisfactory. The Maharaja's manifesto was silly but not disloyal, and certainly not such as would warrant his arrest. Government have by their recent step indirectly caste suspicion on the Sikhs, which they do not deserve. By putting him under arrest the Government have lent the Maharaja undue importance and created a feeling of sympathy for him.—*Id.*

Holloway's Pills.—Prevision.—As autumn treads on winter, slender, delicate, and pale-faced youths become listless, languid and debilitated, unless an alterative combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken their enfeebled organs. This precise requirement is supplied in these noted Pills, which can and will accomplish all that is wanted, provided the printed instructions surrounding them meet with scrupulous attention. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicine acts gently, though surely as a purifier, regulator, alterative, tonic, and mild aperient. A very few doses of these Pills will convince any discouraged invalid that his cure lies in his own hands, and a little perseverance only is demanded for its completion.

THE DERBY.

SAVE for the presence of T. Bard, this year's Derby, the result of which we published yesterday, must have been considerably discounted by the previous contest for the Two Thousand Guineas. The first two-year-old to make itself famous in 1885 was the Bard, a name that will ever be memorable in the annals of two-year-old racing. "The Commissioner of the *Sportsman* thus described Mr. Peck's colt a few week since:—The Bard is now settling nicely down in his preparation for the Derby, and really, with all the praise I lavish in my admiration of Minting, Ormonde, and Saraband, I cannot afford to say one word in disparagement of the Bard. There is not a more truthfully-formed horse in training than the Bedford Lodge champion. Another certainly not less important point in favour of this charming colt lies in his thorough soundness of wind and limb. He is likewise well adapted in his action to the course at Epsom, for he is as handy as a lady's maid, and, to use a horsey term, "can do anything except pay his own tollgates." In reference to his so-called want of size he stands 15 hands 2in., and is so extraordinarily short in his cannon-bones and hind shanks that he is doubtless the heaviest horse of his height that will run for any of the great three-

got more than any body else. They couldn't understand much English and the mates thought they were dumb and were always kicking and knocking 'em about. They were desperate looking coves just the same which in my mind, is why they was put in different watches.

"It was, may be, five or six days afore the butchery that the coolie on the starboard watch was giving a hand bracing up the head yards. The captain was standing by and gave him the rope's end because he was not pulling hard enough. The fellow did not say a word, but he looked mighty wicked. When we got below he drew his sheathknife and struck into his chest with a fearful oath. There was an Irishman among us who remarked as how it was foolish to damage his clothes, for the knife had got away through the lid and ripped up several things.

"'Carramba,' exclaimed the coolie, waving his knife about his head. 'In the same way will I put my knife through the captain. The other coolie was talking to me the next day. He was very angry with the mate and said he'd put a marlinspike through him. I went to the mate and told him to look out for the coolie and all I got for my pains was a slap in the face. When I think of how we were all treated I can't blame the coolies for attacking the captain and mates. I wonder we didn't all join hands against 'em. But then we were three or four different nationalities in the fo'castle and we were all against each other, natural like.

"Those coolies were smart as they were devilish, which you'll see yourself when I'm done tellin' you. The mutiny was started just the time of changing watches on Saturday midnight, so that both mates were on deck together for a few minutes. The one watching turning in as the other turned out made things not exactly snug and shipshape. When I went below into the fo'castle both mates were sitting on the booby-hatch, passing orders for the night. I lit my pipe, and after about five minutes turned in for my watch below. I was hardly settled before the mate staggered in like dead, covered with blood and holding his inwards in both hands.

"'I'm stabbed,' he gasped, leaning against the 'bulkhead,' and everybody—on the poop—is being butchered. Then he dropped forward on the floor. He was bleeding fearful, but before we had time to look to him one of the crew, a German, rushed in with a deep gash in his shoulder. He had been on lookout in the topgallant fo'castle when the mate was struck down. He heard the second mate cry out for help and saw him struck in the side by the second of the coolie butchers. He was making for the fo'castle when he was pounced upon himself. You see the port watch was below and the starboard watch was fearful to go forward. A sailor named Neilson and myself made our way out on deck just as the villians were throwing the man at the wheel overboard. He had been cut and I reckon was pretty well nigh dead. Leastwise he didn't make any outcery. One of the fellows caught sight of me and came for me screaming like a wild man. It was so dusky I could not see whether he was white or black, but I picked up a heavy six-foot pump handle to defend myself. The man struck Neilson down at my side and I gave him a whack across the jaw that laid him out. We were at the after part of the forward house and were unarmed. 'Come here fellows,' I sung out, I've got one of them.' No one answered. I did not know what was going to happen next and so I clutched my fingers in his hair and began dragging him to the port side, shuffling backward. All the time he was slashing at me over his shoulders with a knife in each hand. He made gash in my arm and gave me two slashes across the face here. I just had him slung over a spare topgallant yard when he got a grip on my belt and we both went down together. As I fell his shipmate came up alongside and ran his knife in my back and they left me for dead. The carpenter tried to drive by 'em into his room but they gave him the knife and dragged him towards the rail screaming, I tried to get up but I could not move. Then I was for singing out but I could not keep my wind up because it went out through the hole in my back. The man was dropped over the rail while he begged right before my eyes. Then the coolies went aft to the captain's cabin and I managed to crawl to the fo'castle. The men had lashed the door on the inside with fishing tackle, but they got up heart enough to open it and drag me in. Then they made it fast again. I was laid out alongside the first mate, but when they came to touch me I snug out to let me alone. It was like cutting me with a knife to lay hands on me. I wanted them to throw me overboard, being certain in my mind that I could not live, and I gave them my father's address to send word to him. The mate died about 3 o'clock in the morning.

"There were six well men in the cabin and all of them had sheath-knives but during the night, with the mate dead among'em and me breathin through the hole in my back they were in a great fright. At day light they began to get their courage up and were thinking of turning out to kill the coolies, when the black devils dragged out the maintopmast staysail hallards and passed it completely around the for'ard house, making both doors fast. During the day the beasts brought a couple of harpoons on deck and began grinding 'em on the deck. One of the men had sharpened his knives for two hours the night before during the dog watch. We were locked up from midnight Saturday until about 9 o'clock Monday morning, and all that time had nothing to eat or drink, although we could smell cooking from the kitchen. We didn't know what had become of the captain and, for that matter, didn't care much, although we felt some pity for his wife and little one.

"The way we come to be rescued was like this: It seems a sailor named Hendrickson had locked himself safe in the captain's bath-room. When the captain, who was near dead from his wounds learned that the man was there he sent his wife to get him and gave him a revolver. Hendrickson crawled out through the skylight to the poop, for the doors had been made fast outside the same as on the for and house. He must have taken the coolies by surprise. He sighted one of them just abreast of the mizzen rigging and put a bullet into his back and the fellow jumped overboard. Its lucky he did too, for if the captain had laid hands on him he'd had him cut up by inches.

"When the second mutineer saw what was coming he made for the booty-hatch and went down into the 'tween decks. Hendrickson then let us all out, and we armed ourselves with pistols, knives and axes to hunt the rat out of his hole, and ——my eyes if he hadn't set fire to the hemp in the hold. Hendrickson and another of the men went down after him, but the smoke was so thick they were a long time in getting at him. We heard a couple of shots and then the coolie sprang out, and before we could lay hands on him he made for the side and jumped overboard. The captain fired at him in the water, but did not hit him, and in a minute or two we saw him go under. We put the ship before the wind and tried to drown out the fire, but the decks were newly oiled and only three days before we had tarred down the rigging, and so everything was ablaze before we knew it. We made our scape in one of the boats, and after seven days reached St. Helena, over six hundred miles to leeward. I was sent to a hospital, and when I recovered the Consul gave me a suit of clothes and shoes, and I shipped on a whaler for Barbadoes. From there I came to this port.

"For my ten months' time with Captain Clarke I never received any pay. The captain told me that the $60 coming to me went to the Consul for expenses in St. Helena."

WOMEN AS JOURNALISTS IN AMERICA.

MARION A. M'BRIDE, Secretary of the Woman's National Perss Association of America, contributes the following article to the *Chicago Times*:—

The first daily newspaper printed in the world was established and edited by a woman—Elizabeth Mallet, in London, 1702—almost two hundred years ago. She said she had established a newspaper "to spare the public the impertinences which the ordinary papers contain." Her paper was reformatory. The first newspaper published in America of which we have any record was in Massachusetts. It was called the *Massachusetts Gazette and News-letter*. After the death of the editor the widow edited it in the most spirited manner for two or three years. It was the only paper that did not suspend publication when Boston was besieged by the British. The widow's name was Margaret Draper.

In 1732 Rhode Island issued its first newspaper. It was owned and edited by Anna Franklin. She and her two daughters did the printing and their servants worked the printing press. For her quickness and correctness she was appointed printer to the colony, supplying pamphlets, &c., to the colonial officers. She also printed an edition of the "Colonial Laws" of 340 pages.

In 1776 Sarah Goddard printed a paper in Newport, R. I., ably conducting it, afterwards associating with her John Carter. The firm was announced Sarah Goddard and Co., taking the partnership precedence.

In 1772 Clementine Reid published a paper in Virginia favouring the colonial cause and greatly offending the Royalists, and two years after another paper was started in the interest of the Crown by Mrs. R. Boyle, borrowing the name of Mrs. Reid's paper, was the *Virginia Gazette*, but which was short-lived. Both of the papers were published in the town of Williamsburg. The colonial paper was the first newspaper in which the Declaration of Independence was printed.

In 1773 Elizabeth Timothy published and edited a paper in Charleston, S. C. After the Revolution Anne Timothy became its editor, and was appointed State printer, which position she held seventeen years. Mary Crouch published a paper in Charlestown about the same time in special opposition to the Stamp Act. She afterwards removed her paper to Salem, Mass., and continued its publication there for years after.

Twenty years ago women on the reportorial or correspondent staff of a paper were almost unknown; to-day there are very few leading papers in the country without a woman on the staff, who fills any position from managing editor to stock reporter. The work is not open to criticism as woman's work, but takes its rank as good work, receiving recognition from the public and society. Miss Middy Morgan, of New York, is the most successful reporter among women. Belonging to an old Irish family, she found herself at an early age thrown upon her own resources by a division of the home property, which left a small allowance to each member. Miss Morgan very generously left her portion to the home fund and started live stock herself. Naturally fond of horses and Emmanuel she went to Italy, where horses and stables. About the year 1870 Miss Morgan came to the United States with the family of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York, where she made a great furore by riding at the Central Park some of the famous horses from Mr. Jerome's stables. Looking about for a position that would give her a good living, Miss Morgan applied to one of the leading New York papers for "something to do." It was summer, and during the racing season at Saratoga, and the editor in charge, a trifle annoyed at the persistence of a woman who wanted to report, sent her to the Saratoga races. Miss Morgan forwarded the best reports ever made of the races, surprising the editor, who doubted that she sent the reports, thinking "some fellow helped her out." But no fellow on the press of New York at the time could compete with Miss Morgan, and, once convinced, that editor secured her services, which have been continued till the present time, and to-day Miss Middy Morgan, the stock reporter of New York, is worth thousands of dollars, controls the reports of the stock yards and is considered by the drovers themselves a "first-class judge of live stock." Generally women prefer art, literature, fashion and society work, with the special columns devoted to work of women in industrial and educational departments. Temperance and mission literature is controlled very largely by women. In the publishing business Mrs. Frank Leslie stands without a rival, in her clear insight and masterly handling of a large business, whose success is due to her personal efforts and careful supervision. The first organization of women journalists was the formation of the Woman's National Press Association at New Orleans, May 13, 1885. The membership numbers over three hundred women, representing the leading papers of the country. Every day adds to the list of membership, which has been largely helped in its growth by the courtes uniformly extended by the gentlemen of the metropolitan press, press clubs in all large cities, and the generous and prompt co-operation of the Associated Press of the country.

GABRIEL CHARMES.

By the death Gabriel Charmes, which was recently announced, France has lost one of her most brilliant journalists. Six months ago he started, according to his custom, for a warmer climate, with the promise to return in spring, bringing back from his wanderings a new volume, the fruit of the winter's absence. He returned less than three weeks ago to Paris, to die among his friends, who are now standing round his early grave wondering still that death could take him whose life seemed so full of promise. Gabriel Charmes was born at Aurillac in 1850. When in 1874 he came to Paris to join the *Journal des Débats* he could boast of no university honours, but was simply one among several new members of a newspaper staff, all proud to contribute to the same journal through which some of the first French writers give expression to their views and opinions. It was not long before Gabriel Charmes's political articles attracted attention and before his papers on social subjects won him the respect and admiration of the public. In that growing esteem and favour which doubles the power, the courage, and the talent of the artist and the writer, he found strength to work on unceasingly, notwithstanding his failing health. His literary criticisms have for years past helped to make the third page of the *Débats* important and attractive, and it is only the other day that for the last time he signed his name under one of those charming "reviews" in which his refined literary taste, his sympathetic appreciation of an author, and his good-natured criticism are always evident. In 1878 his health gave way, and at the beginning of winter he had to quit Paris, quit his work, his friends, his country—a hard trial for a political journalist! But he "turned his necessity to glorious gain," and Gabriel Charmes, shortly after he had reached Egypt, appeared suddenly before the public in the new aspect of a painter of Oriental life and nations. With the decrease of his physical strength his mental powers appeared to increase; he wrote more than ever, and his writings were full of passion, almost of fever, as more and more he entered into his new eyes. These writings he has since burst over Egypt was just then beginning to gather, the rolling of the thunder was heard in the distance, and the whole drama of politics, with the Viceroy Ismail struggling in a financial crisis, is set forth clearly and life-like on the strange, picturesque background of an Eastern country, brilliant with colour and wonderful to behold in its dumb misery. Letter after letter from Egypt appeared in the *Debats*; the *Revue des Deux Mondes* began to publish his writings, and the *Revue Bleue* became the third tribune from which he spoke to the world. A writer in the latter, M. Berard Varagnac, one of the young men who commenced their career at the *Debats* together with M. Charmes, who says such eloquent tribute to his dead friend and colleague, says of him; "It is one of the characteristics of M. G. Charmes's later political writings, that he not only recounts, annlyses, judges, or criticizes. He does not merely express his opinion; he sustains it as well. He pleads and preaches. The polemist breaks and repairs. He is a tribune, a partisan, and a champion. His prose is militant, full of the warmth and movement of real life." When he was seen lazily sauntering about in one of the fair spots in Southern Europe, where there is no winter, and where he was compelled to spend half the year, a stranger would have held him to be one of the rich idlers who lounge aimlessly about, but before he made his promenade among the southern lover gardens, he had without fair written a chapter of his book, thus for instance terminating his volume Cinq Mois au Caire' in less than a month."

One of Gabriel Charlel Charme's last and greatest triumphs has been the success of his articles on the naval question in France. It was he who raised it, he who wrote the trenchant articles on the naval war of the future, who defended the torpedo-boat, the dwarf of the ocean, against the man-of-war, the mastodom, with a power, and insight which showed that he had patiently studied and mastered all the details which in themselves must have been extremely irksome to a man of Mr. Charmes's volatile disposition. It was after the publication of these articles which stirred up France, that he realised more fully than ever before what power and influence lay hidden in his pen. The furure seemed brighter, life fuller than before when last autumn he once more went away from Paris; success seemed closer at hand his health was better his spirits brighter his restless brain more full of plans and ideas when he started for Egypt. At Monaco he shattered the plans of his journey, and remained in the south of France. His disease reappeared, and to-day the flowers are still fresh on his early grave. M. Varagnac, in concluding his article in the *Revue Bleue*, quotes M. Charmes's own words, describing the life of the Nubian said, as illustrating his friend's own short life. "Truly," said Gabriel Charmes of the dark-skinned messengers, "nearly all the sais die early . . . but during their short existence they lead the lives of ever-bright and moving fairies, and when they fall, harassed and wearied, they have tasted to the full the charm of never-ceasing excitement." And Gabriel Charmes, like the sais, has lived a long life of incessant, insatiable ardour, though men may count his term of life but short.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

THE foot-races between L. E. Myers, of this city, and W. G. George, of England, for $2,000 and the middle-distance running championship of the world which are to take place in New York are causing great interest to be manifested, and already many heavy wagers have been made on the result. There will be a series of three races; the first at 1,000 yards, the second at three-quarters of a mile, and the third at 1,160 yards. For weeks past the men have been in training and both are in excellent condition. Myers practices on the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club, at Eighty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, and George trained at the Mott Haven grounds of the New York Athletic Club. They are backed respectively by members of those clubs, and, as they have been amateur champions of America and England, the whole athletic world is interested in the result of their meeting.

Probably no man in the world is as celebrated as an athlete as Laurence E. Myers. He has won twenty-eight championship prizes at running in the United States, Canada and England. He has, moreover, made best on records innumerable, and his matchless grace in running makes him a model for aspiring pedestrians. He was born in Richmond, Va., about twenty-six years ago. Slimly built but muscular, his is the ideal form of a runner. His every action denotes speed. He is 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs about 116 pounds in condition. He made his first appearance at the games of the New York Athletic Club on election day, 1876, and since then has won nearly 200 prizes. He has made best on records time and time again, and many of his performances have never been approached. He has the following best on records to his credit: Fifty yards, 5¾s.; 75 yards 7¾s.; 100 yards, 10s.; 110 yards, 11¾s.; 120 yards, 12s.; 130 yards, 13¾s.; 200 yards, 20¼s.; 250 yards, 26s.; 300 yards, 31½s.; 350 yards, 36 4-5s.; 400 yards, 43 5-8s.; 440 yards, 49 3-5s.; 500 yards, 58s.; 600 yards, 1m. 11 2-5s.; 600 yards, 1m. 22s.; 700 yards, 1m. 31s.; 800 yards, 1m. 44 2-5s.; 842 yards, 1m. 48 2-5s.; half a mile, 1m. 55 2-5s.; 1,000 yards, 2m. 13s.

It is where Myers left off making records that W. G. George began, and some of the performances of the English athlete are truly phenomenal. In appearance George is very unlike Myers, and shows none of the litheness or activity that the American at all times exhibits. But the fair complexioned and stalwart youth who will represent Albion in the coming struggle has great power of limb and lung and great speed. Those who remember the exhibition of his powers in his races with Myers in 1882 will find him a very much improved man. His style of running is not so labored as then, and he moves with greater freedom. He is in excellent form and will weigh about 153 pounds. He is about 5 feet 9 inches tall and twenty-four years old. His first professional race was about six months ago, when he met W. Cummings at one, four and ten miles. He defeated Cummings at the mile, but the Paisley man won the other events. As an amateur George made many best on records in England. He ran ¾ of a mile in 3m, 83s.; 1 mile, 4m. 18 2-5s.; 1½ miles, 5m. 44s.; 1¾ miles, 8m. 57¾s.; 1¾ miles, 8m. 8 1-5s.; 2 miles, 9m. 17 2-5s.; 2½ miles, 12m. 6s.; 3 miles, 14m. 39s.; 3½ miles, 17m. 10s.; 4 miles, 19m. 39 4-5s.; 4½ miles, 22m. 32s.; 5 miles, 25m. 7 4-5s.; 6 miles, 30m. 21¼s.; 7 miles, 35m. 37s.; 8 miles, 40m. 57 2-5s.; 9 miles, 46m. 12s.; 10 miles, 51m. 90s.

A prominent sporting man, in speaking of the coming races, said: "You see there will be a week between each race, and that will give the men time to rest and time to practice at the different distances. The 1,000 yards I think will be won by Myers. He has the best record in the world at the distance, and was in poor condition when he made it. Still, I think George will give him a good race. The three-quarters George should win, as that distance is more suitable to him than to Myers, and as he has a better record than the Yankee at the distance. The 1,160 yards race, I think, should be won by Myers by about a yard. It will be a close and desperate struggle. In fact, all three races, if they are run, or, if they are not, then the two that are, will be desperately contested, and my advice to men with heart troubles is, don't bet on the results. I think, too, those races will mark a new era in foot-racing, as both men will run to win, and there need be no fear of hippodroming. I am willing to bet my money on Myers, but if odds are offered on him against George I will take them, as I believe the Englishman is as likely to win as the New York boy is."

THE MORALITY OF MODERN WHIST.

WHEN it is said that all is fair in love as in war, it is to be presumed the proverb is not intended to apply exclusively to the tender passion and to military affairs. But whether time-honoured maxim was meant to hold good with respect to games of chance and skill appears doubtful, if one may judge by the attacks which have recently been made upon the scientific rubber as it is played in the best regulated and most respectable circles. From what has been written on the subject, it would seem that all is not fair in whist as in war; at any rate, the whist of to day is not fair, and should not be encouraged. Now, this is a serious charge or insinuation to bring forward, and one that if as starting in its effects as the sudden discovery that the air we breathe is impregnated by pestilent disease, that the food we consume is poisoned, and that our existence generally is unconsciously passed in an atmosphere of unrevealed calamities. It only remained for some person to tell us that our favourite recreations were laden with iniquity to complete the cup of our mundane miseries, and the person has come forward with a lengthy magazine article, in which he informs us that whist, as it is played according to approved principles and by people of every rank and station in life, is a dishonest game.

If we are to believe all that is asserted by this writer and another whom he quotes, the money derived from a rubber, as it is played at most of our leading clubs and social gatherings, is not won by fair means, but by an illicit procedure akin to that in vogue among card-sharpers and cheats of the worst denomination. In this way we are left to conjecture that princes of Royal blood and peers of the realm, that Ministers of State and millionaires—in short, all persons who indulge in the delightful pastime—may fleece one another and pocket their ill-got gains with impunity. There is, however this difference between the professional blackleg and his imitators: that, whereas in the first case honour among thieves is sometimes observed, in the last it is never allowed as it is quite permissible for a party of four to sit down to a quite rubber with the distinct understanding that they will swindle one another, and take every advantage, mean or otherwise, of defrauding their friends. To a person unacquainted with the ways of whist, such an account of the cherished recreation of our grandfathers would seem to have a highly immoral tendency, and as it is to the uninitiated that these remarks are chiefly addressed, it will be as well to explain in what manner whist is regarded as a dishonest game, by mentioning some of the reasons which have been given in support of this strange proposition.

Without touching upon technicalities it may be simply stated that whist-signalling, as it is called, is a process by means of which a player is able to convey to his partner and to the rest of the table certain information concerning the contents of his card-hand. In the scholastic days of our card-playing youth, signalling was attempted in various ways; winking under the table, or winking over it being among the most favoured. If you wanted your partner to discontinue a suit he was leading, you shook your head violently at him, while if you desired him to go on with it you nodded approvingly. Now, in a rubber played for money upon scientific principles, it is not permitted to show by sing, word, or gesture what cards you hold, or what you wish your partner to play. Well-regulated whist is a game of silence as well as science; and something more, as the card quarter is expected to behave—so far, at least, as external appearance is concerned—as if it was composed of automatons without speech or any of the human emotions and sensibilities which tend to express outwardly the secret sentiments. A formal player will endeavour so to control his feelings as not to exhibit by his features or his movements that which is passing in his thoughts. He is also most careful to abide by the laws of the game as they are prescribed by Cavendish and similar authorities. These laws are most stringent and unforgiving. One of them, for example, will not allow a player even to lay a finger upon a card after it has been once thrown upon the table, lest the act should be taken as an indication to his partner that he has won the trick. But the laws have no sort of power over him as concerns the card of his selection. If he choose to play a king instead of a queen, or a heart instead of a club, he is at perfect liberty to do so, and it is only natural and reasonable that this should be the case. But whist calumniators are apparently of a different way of thinking. They tell us that a king must not be played instead of a queen, or a heart instead of a club, because it has been previously agreed or arranged that when the kind his lead it means that the holders has also the queen, and that when a heart is discarded, it means that the player possesses no club, or, to put it technically, he "shows his strong suit." These are among the simplest and most elementary forms of signalling; and there are others more or less complicated, such, for example, as the trump "call," a mute but expressive signal which seems to be regarded by its vilifiers as little short of a political crime.

Why such signs or signals should be considered immoral or dishonest has not yet been satisfactory explained, but as the whist world would doubtless be glad to be enlightened about this matter, and as the community generally should be informed whether or not "honest" whist, as it is called, is played by all respectable members of society, it would be well if a committee of inquiry composed of experts were invited to sit and to pronounce judgment on the matter, and if it has a meaning, it is, in my own humble estimation, a sign or intimation of something in store, which the rest of the company may or may not understand. The enemies of whist-tactics however say that it is unfair to employ signals at a table where every one present is not fully conservant with them, and in elucidation of this astonishing theory one writer upon "honest" whist asks "if two signallers went to a French club, could they honestly use all their signals without first explaining them, and intimating that they intended to use them?" Surely such a question is not less absurd than would be one that insinuated that it would be unfair for two practised players of anything to pit themselves against two less practised players without first giving them the benefit of their experience, or for a person with a good memory to win the money of a person afflicted by a very bad one, especially as regards the scoring of honours and the odd trick! As well might one suggest that it would not be honourable for a chess player to open a gambit of his own invention without first explaining it to his adversary, and intimating his intention to use it. Fortunately for the honesty of whist and for the protection of unwary Frenchmen, there is a wholesome remedy for all persons who are ignorant of the game as it is played in Great Britain and Ireland, or who have not taken the trouble to dip into its printed and published mysteries. This remedy is contained in a piece of advice which in many respects resembles that which was once addressed by *Punch* to persons about to marry.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LIABILITY FOR A STOLEN CHEQUE.

THE question who should suffer from the loss of a cheque sent by post has been decided by Mr. Baron Huddleston. Madame Philippe, an Old Bond-street milliner, wrote to a customer, Mrs. Ricketts, living in Suffolk, for a cheque on account. A cheque for nearly £150 was sent; but it never reached Madame Philippe, and was cashed by an unknown person with a forged endorsement. An action to recover the amount was brought against Mrs. Ricketts. Mr. Baron Huddleston, after hearing some evidence and a good deal of argument, said that he had expected to hear quoted some case that was directly in point; for he thought that he had a recollection of some such case. But knowing the diligence of the gentlemen who were engaged in this case, and how steadily they continued to search on and on searching out cases, he must suppose that the shelves of the law library contained no such case as be had supposed. He therefore must decide the matter upon principle. Under ordinary circumstances, the Post Office must be considered to be the agent of the sender of the missive; but this was not a case in which that question merely was raised. Here there was a request that the plaintiff should be "favoured with a cheque in the course of the week," and that letter was sent into Suffolk. He took that to mean that the plaintiffs wished the cheque to be sent by post, and that, therefore, the plaintiff authorised the so sending it. If this was a right interpretation of the facts, then it was clear, upon the authorities, that the defendant would not be liable. He, therefore, found a verdict for the defendant. Execution was stayed with a view to an appeal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 69, Farringdon-road, London.

FREE FISHING.

MR. ANDREW LANG, in the May number of *Longman's Magazine* says:—

Though all my sympathies are with free fishing, especially free trout fishing, in the Border waters, it seems to me as if the anglers of that district were in a fair way to destroy their own sport. The greater part of Tweed, Ettrick, Yerrow, Ail Teviot, and other streams, have always been open to the public and an excellent arrangement this as proved in many ways. The tired weaver of the manufacturing town has always been able at the cost of a short walk, or a threepenny railway fare, to find himself in the most beautiful scenery alone with himself, the goddess of angling, and the trout. But in recent years neither the loneliness nor the trout have made part of the angler's pleasure. In the first place, the towns have grown more populous, and fishing more popular. The Tweed on a Saturday is as crowded with rods as the Thames on a Bank holiday. As a result, the trout dwindle in number, and increase in caution. Futhermore, the local angler has no idea of sparing the small fry. He puts the trout no longer than the finger in his basket and of them makes his breakfast. He scarcely ever captures a fish of a pound weight, and would be horrified with the English rule of returning to the water everything under a pound. Nor is this the worst. Overfishing, river polution, and the habit of keeping small fry root out of the fish, but all these are more harmless than the eternal poaching with salmon-roe, nets, and line. The fair fisher, on open water in the South of Scotland, can hardly hopeever to have a good day. On the Tweed a very skilled angler, like Mr. Thomas Wright Selkirk, may still make a good basket, because the volume of water in the Tweed even in a dry summer, defeats, more or less, the devices of the poaching gang who ruin the fair sport of their brethern, and who sell their spoils for whisky. Now, there is but one remedy for so many evils, and that is to organise Angling Associations among the working-men themselves, associations with an almost nominal subscription, say half-a-crown a year. This has been tried, insome districts, with the assent of the landowners; but alas! it is denounced as an interference, with the ancient license of free fishing. It is an interference, but without some such precaution the poachers will soon leave no trout at all. They sweep even the remote hill burns like the famous Douglas Burn. Then the Boarder angler of scanty means must soon make his choice between a limited protection, in his own interests, or no fishing at all. His liberal instincts make him detest even limited preserving; his love of honest sport should draw him the other way. But as I read in that excellent journal the *Fishing Gazette*, there is an agitation on the border against all preserving of trout streams. It is in vain pointed out that the preserved portions (like the three miles of Ettrick which flow near the Duke of Buccleuch's house of Bowhill) are a kind of sactuary for the almost extinct trout whence if overpopulated he may emigrate into the open water. "Remove these feeders, and throw Tweed and Teviot open from source to mouth, and I am certain that in 25 years the fishing would be at an end." So writes Mr. Tod in the *Fishing Gazette*, and his contention is literally true. Twenty years ago it was easy to catch a noble dish of trout within two miles of most Border towns. Now it is exceedingly difficult to do so even in waters 20 miles from any town, and the change is mainly produced by unfair fishing with nets and poisons. As to the Tweed Acts, as applying to salmon, that is another question; though even here, it is plain that unlimited poaching when the fish are spawning would soon make the Tweed as empty of fish as the Lea at Tottenham, or "The Hackney River," on which Gilbert wrote in Izaak Walton's time. These remarks are written purely in the interest of popular sport, and of "the weaver laddie who is a good fellow, and uses only the lures legitimate on the Borders—fly, worm, minnow, natural fly and the grub called "the Scraw," a hideous creature, attractive to big trout. But what are our big trout to those of New Zealand running from 5lb. to 24lb? Who would not emigrate?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Teviotdale, 1,623 tons, Capt W Duncan sails to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE s s Altmore, 1,351 tons, Capt W Stephen, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with original cargo.

THE s s Bretwalda, 1,901 tons, Capt J T Carpenter, sailed yesterday for Messina and Genoa with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Amphitrite, 2,486 tons, Capt B Gelcich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Honkong (1st May), with a general cargo and 251 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's. steamer Euphrates, 599 tons, Capt J B Macfadyen, sails to-day for Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. F S P Lely, Lieut Hartigan, Mr H A Richardson and 66 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow 693 tons, Capt T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (11th May), with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Hens Hansen, Mr. A Burnston, Mr Norman, and 35 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

27TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Avondale..	1574	W. Dickson	...	Captain.
,, Cairo	1112	R. Hayes	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, ClanMaclean	1311	Whayman.....	...	Boyts, Craig & Co.
,, Huzara	1496	J. Schofield	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Rydal Hall..	1336	D. Campbell....	...	Ed. Bates & Co.
,, Belgravia ..	3271	Boothby	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kairos.....	1911	Tiddle	..	McCulloch & Co
,, T. Head	1101	Smith	..	J. M. Heyn.
,, Chittagong..	1240	MacDonald	..	Pelly & Co.
,, Asia	2322	Craig.....	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Rohilla	2251	Barrett	..	P. & O. Co.
,, Hankow.....	2331	Mackenzie.....	..	Js. Mackintosh.
,, Cleveland ..	1401	W. Dobinson	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Lord O'Neil.	1816	J. Dunn	..	Captain.
,, Hartington..	1353	W. H. Hall	..	Js. Mackintosh.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
27	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hughes	Mauritius, May 11.
	Amphitrite (s)	Gelcich	Hongkong, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
27	Bretwalda (s)	Carpenter ..	Messina & Genoa.
	Altmore (s)	Stephen	Kurrachee.
	Bryn Glas (s)	Bothell.....	Venice & Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Ship Teviotdale, Druean, for Dunkirk.

Steamer Euphrates, Macfadyen, for Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Uppingham, for Naples and Castle Lemier.

,, Chanda, for Coast, Calcutta and Rangoon.

,, Amphitrite, for Trieste and Venice.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
23	Kohinur (s)	Calcutta.
24	Clan Macpherson (s)..	Calcutta.
	Kilwa (s)	Calcutta.
	Nepaul (s)	London.
	Cormorant (s)	London.
25	Abington (s)	Cocoanads.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
	Tibre (s)	Pondicherry.
	Chyebassa (s)	Calcutta.
23	Clan Ogilvie (s)	Calcutta.
	Clan Macintosh (s) ..	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Manson, Surgn, Bo 14th Bl Lancers, on furlough, to England.

Stewart, Lt-Col, 1st Cavy H C, from leave, to Hingoli.

MAY 26.

Kewball, Lt Bo Marine Battn, on leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 28th May 1886.

The rifles and carbines being urgently required for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer, it is requested that all members will return those in their possession as soon as possible.

By order.

R. S. BROWN, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Belgravia s—7 barrels mineral oil, J M Heyn; 34 cases writing paper, Meashaib.

Clan Maclean a—21 drums mineral oil, C Macdonald and Co.

City of Carthage s—4 bales printing paper, Measahib.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—4 cases cutlery, Walsh, Lovett and Co.

Rydal Hall s—15 cases clocks Byramjee Shapurjee; 65 cases oilmanstore and bacon, Dinshaw B Vania.

FROM LONDON.

Altmore s—20 cases varnish Sawyer and Co; 75 cases color, T Furzoolbhoy; 100 boxes candles, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co; 20 cases toys, C Fleming and Co; 60 cases candles. C Julalbhoy and Co; 106 cases brandy, W Nutter and Co; 9 cases brandy and wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Rohilla s—197 packages provision, soap, glassware, &c., Treacher and Co; 17 cases books and stationery, Thacker and Co.

Rosetta s—12 cases cod liver oil, H E Sonle and Son; 5 cases medicine, Bicca Cullianjee.

Malwa s—35 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM PORT SAID.

Rydal Hall s—5 cases gold thread, Glade and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Altmore s—75 cases liqueurs, Dadabhoy Dajibhoy.

Manilla s—2 hogsheads claret, Morenas and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—2 hogsheads whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—1,925 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 25 bales wool, H N Cazroney; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Clan Maclean s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 12,998 cwts wheat and 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 99 bales cotton, S Dossa; 50 bales cotton, T Mohomed.

Belgravia s—112 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 307 cwt mustard seed, D B Khan and Co; 550 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

City of Carthage s—800 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 690 cwts bones, M Coorji and Co; 78 cwts myrabollams, H Jamall; 50 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Principality s—100 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lord O'Neil s—324 cases tea and 8 bales hides, F M Rahimbhoy; 5 bales skins, A Mohomed; 28 bales hides, R Caderbhoy; 150 cwts turmeric, P Jamrai; 5,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co; 137 cwts gum, J Annudjee; 975 cwts turmeric, N Laljee; 25 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 250 bales hemp, Punnett and Co; 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 101 cwts olibanum, C Soomar; 200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Essex s—16,034 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 8,520 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—44 cwts wheat flour, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rydal Hall s—250 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,200 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Avondale s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—350 bales cotton,

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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JUST RECEIVED, per steamer "Titania," for Monsoon, the various sorts of clothing as detailed below:—
Merino waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, of superior colour, Rs. 20 each.
Merino, black, brown, grey, waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 15 each.
Ladies' grey, brown, waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 8 to 10 each.
Cashmere, grey, brown, waterproof coats, size from 44 to 58, Rs. 15 to 18 each.
Black or white waterproof coats for Railway use, size from 42 to 50, Rs. 10 each.
Gentlemen's tweed hats, Rs. 2-8 to 3 each.
Navy serge of assorted colours, coats, and trousers, Rs. 20 to 25 each.
Coachmen's coats with leather covers for turban, Rs. 6-8 to 7 each.
White waterproof cloth, wide 60 inches, Rs. 4 per yard.
Waterproof sheet, warm lining, Rs. 8 to 10.

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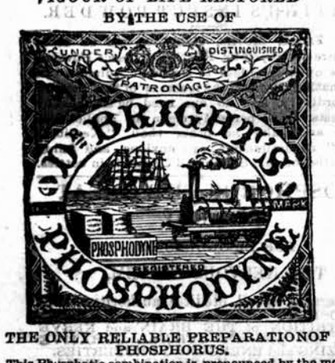

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